

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Back to the race
Zola Budd talks
to Pat Butcher
about her return
to international athletics

Taming the system
In part two of his
series Sir John Hoskyns
shows how to curb the
welfare state

Traditional chic
Suzi Menkes on the
stylish return
of women's classics

Sweet success
The town built on a
chocolate bar

Portfolio

Next Saturday's Time Portfolio
weekly prize will be a new
record - £60,000 because no-
one won the last two weekly
prizes of £20,000 each. And in
addition there will be the daily
prize of £2,000, making a total
of £62,000 available to be won.
The daily winner last Saturday
was Mr Roger C. Mills, of
Aspy, Berks. He won £4,000
because the previous day's
prize was not won. Portfolio
list, page 18; rules and how to
play information service, back
page.

Bishop to
lead attack
in Synod

The Bishop of London, Dr
Graham Leonard, is to lead the
attack in the General Synod on
the Bishop of Durham, the
Right Rev David Jenkins, for
his views on the Resurrection
and the Virgin Birth.

Dr Leonard says the Church
of England's future is at stake

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Mengistu appeal

Colonel Mengistu has appealed
to Ethiopia's doctors, engineers
and other skilled professionals
to help in his battle against
the army.

He also announced a ban on
luxury imports and petrol
restrictions.

Page 9

Iran oil cut

Iran has cut the price of its oil
by \$1 a barrel to \$28.05 in line
with the Organization of
Petroleum Exporting Countries
structure.

Page 19

Top dog

Champion Monstrous Tommy-
Gun, a three-year-old black
standard poodle, owned by
Miss Maria Gibbs of Frome,
Somerset, became Supreme
Champion at Crufts dog show
last night.

Aids 'detention'

Ministers are considering
making Aids a notifiable disease,
which would provide powers for
detaining patients in hospital
against their will if necessary.

Page 3

Patients' guide

A consumers' association is to
set up to provide a guide to
private health insurance and to
advise patients on complaints
against private hospitals.

Page 3

Lebanon blast

A car bomb killed seven people
and injured 20 outside a
Muslim religious centre in
Tripoli as militiamen tried to
push it clear.

Page 7

Sweden's gold

Jonas Nilsson, of Sweden,
who has never won a World
Cup race, outpaced the
favourite, Marc Girardelli, on
the second run to win the World
Championship men's ski slalom
title in Bormio, Italy.

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Leader page 15

Letters On earth sciences, from
Prof C. H. Holland, housing,
from Mr J. Heddle, MP

Leading articles: The Synod;
VAI; Turkey

Features: pages 12 to 14
Sir John Hoskyns begins a
three-part series prescribing a
cure for Britain's economic
decline; the familiar road from
Yalta; New York's professional
approach to prostitution. Spec-
trum: Captain Scott, a hero
re-assessed. Monday Page: yes-
terday the T-shirt. Tomorrow
the world.

Obituary, page 16
Professor G. E. Briggs, Mr Seldon
Farrar

Classified, pages 25 to 28
La crime de la crime; edu-
cational

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Weinberger Star Wars unity call to Europe

From Michael Banyon

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the
American Secretary of Defence,
urged the West Europeans
yesterday to support the de-
velopment of a space-based de-
fence system which he called
the only hope of eliminating
nuclear weapons completely.

In a speech prepared for a
conference in Munich of 150
senior defence officials and
politicians from the Western
alliance, Mr Weinberger
attempted to allay European
worries about President Reagan's
Strategic Defence Initiative.
He said the system would
not decouple the US from
Europe, it could help in
reaching agreement with the
Russians on arms cuts and it
would promote stability by
detering a pre-emptive strike.

The French and Germans
had voiced strongly different
attitudes to SDI. Chancellor
Helmut Kohl supported Euro-
pean participation in the \$30
billion research programme and
Mr Charles Hernu, the French
Defence Minister, said it could
contribute to new and
dangerous offensive arms race.

Mr Weinberger was unable to
deliver his speech in person as
bad weather prevented his plane
leaving London, but Mr
Richard Perle, the Assistant
Defence Secretary, read out his
rejection of European criticism.
He said that even an imperfect
"Star Wars" system, using laser
beams and other advanced
technology, would deter a
pre-emptive attack because it
would make an enemy unsure

how many of his missiles would
be able to get through.

Mr Weinberger repeated his
assertion in London on Friday
that this system would be
equally effective against the SS-
20 and other intermediate range
Soviet missiles as against long-
range strategic missiles aimed at
the US.

Washington's interests were
indissolubly linked to those of
its allies, he said. "The real
issue, you may argue, is whether
Europeans will become hostages
to the Soviet Union as the
United States retreats to an
illusory fortress across the
ocean," Mr Perle said. "There is
no fortress, and there can be no
retreat."

Chancellor Kohl, told the
conference on Saturday that
SDI had to protect Western
Europe as well as the US. There
could not be different degrees of
security for the two, he urged
the West Europeans, though not
yet officially invited, to join in
the research programme. He
emphasised, among other things,
the benefits to his own
country of the access to the high
technology involved.

Her Kohl said it was too
early, however, for a final
judgement. "A defence system
in space must take full account
of the strategic unity of alliance
territory. Strategic instabilities,
above all in any transitional
phase, must be avoided."

In contrast, Mr Hernu empha-
sized the dangers of the system
and France's reservations.

Continued on back page, col 5



Nelson Mandela's daughter, Zindzi, with Bishop Desmond Tutu in Johannesburg after her father rejected President Botha's offer to release him. Report, page 7.

Pressure to ban lie detectors in business

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

The Government should be
prepared to ban the polygraph
(the detector) from commercial
use in Britain, a 10-month
parliamentary inquiry has con-
cluded.

A Commons report due later
this month will say that if
companies and organizations are
allowed to follow wide-
spread American practice of
using the lie detector in the
employment field it would have
a devastating impact on indi-
vidual relations and harm indi-
vidual rights.

One company already offers
lie detector facilities to busi-
nesses for pre-employment
screening of job applicants.
"Honesty maintenance" pro-
grammes and investigation of
losses.

The Conservative-dominated
Commons employment select
committee is also expected to
suggest that the polygraph's low
level of accuracy in job
screening has a critical bearing
on the Government's decision
to impose lie tests on staff at
Government Communication
Headquarters in Cheltenham
after Geoffrey Prime was
convicted of spying.

The accuracy level and
evidence that people, especially
spies, can be trained to beat the
lie tests, could make the pilot
scheme at GCHQ worthless.

MPs are therefore expected to
demand an independent assess-
ment of the GCHQ scheme
before the Government thinks
of subjecting the intelligence
and security community to
permanent polygraph screening.

The committee says that if
the demand for lie tests
increases, the Government
should introduce, as a mini-
mum safeguard, a licensing
system for polygraphs backed
by a code of conduct.

It is likely to argue that the
Government should also con-
sider legislation to prohibit any
lie tests in the employment
area.

Although MPs considered the
value and use of the lie detector
in police investigations, they are
unlikely to make any specific
recommendations.

Nine die as winds blow snow over motorway

By Peter Davenport

Fierce winds driving falling
snow from the open fields
alongside an exposed stretch of
the M6 in Staffordshire yester-
day led to a multiple crash in
which nine people were killed.

Eight of those who died were
in one car, which was crushed
between two articulated lorries,
and rescue services feared last
night they were all members of
one family.

Five hours after the accident,
firmers were still unable to
identify the type of vehicle in
which the dead, five adults and
three children, had been travel-
ling. In the words of one
fireman, it was "simply unrec-
ognizable as a car".

One witness to the pile-up on
the southbound section of the
M6 between junctions 14 and 15,
near Stafford, said later: "It was
like a scene from a battlefield.
There was blood staining
snow."

The crash, which involved
five lorries and four saloon cars,
and left 10 other people injured,
was described as one of the
worst in the county in history.

Police said later that at the
time of the crash, just before
noon, it was not snowing. It was
a clear, bright but bitterly cold
day, with fierce, biting winds

whipping the snow from fields
alongside the motorway along an
exposed 200 yard stretch.

Survivors later spoke of
visibility suddenly changing from
"good to zero". The
Staffordshire police said later
that there had been a 30 mph
speed restriction displayed on
motorway indicators at the time
of the crash.

Mr Shaun Duffey, a lorry
driver from Co Armagh, said:
"The road was clear and then
suddenly it was just like driving
into fog. I think if you had been
driving at 10 miles per hour it
would still have been impos-
sible to stop, it was just like
glass."

The crash happened, it is
believed, when a lorry jacked
knifed on the slippery surface. A
saloon car ran into the back of
it, killing the driver, a woman.
A second lorry smashed into the
rear and then a second saloon
car, in which the eight who died
were travelling, was sandwiched
between it and a third lorry.
Other vehicles then slid
into the mass of tangled
wreckage.

Last night police were trying
to identify those who died. It
was believed that the eight who
perished in one car were Asian.

Worst February weather since 1956 brings chaos

By Michael Horsnell

With sub-zero temperatures
throughout Britain yesterday,
villages were cut off, roads
blocked by up to nine inches of
snow, and motorists trapped.

Two youngsters have died in
accidents in the worst February
weather since 1956, and fore-
casters say the wintry weather
will continue today.

There will be sunny intervals
between scattered snow show-
ers, but the temperature will be
freezing everywhere. Snow is
expected to drift in the strong
east wind which will be gale
force on higher slopes. The
outlook for tomorrow shows
little general change.

In Derbyshire, Matthew Warren,
aged five was drowned
when he fell through ice
covering a five-ft deep rain-

water butt at his parents farm
at Middleton by Youlgrove. His
father, Mr John Arns, tried to
rescue him after finding him on
Saturday night.

In the second accident, Glen
Cronder, aged 17, was killed by
a car after being forced to walk
on the road because of the ice-
bound pavement near his home
at Stanfree, near Chesterfield,
Derbyshire.

Yesterday, the wind-chill
factor, which takes wind speed
into account as well as tem-
perature, meant that on Dar-
ton Moor the biting easterly gale
and temperature of -5C com-
bined to produce the equivalent
temperature of -50C on a still,
sunny day.

At Torbay, Devon, the
Continued on back page, col 1

Right words elude pit peace attempt

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Fresh moves aimed at ending
the miners' strike are discreetly
being made as the conflict over
colliery closures enters its forty-
ninth week today.

Contacts between the
National Coal Board and the
TUC have been re-established,
and a "formulation of words" is
being drawn up to bring the two
sides back to the bargaining
table.

A number of draft documents
have been privately circulated
among the parties, but no
satisfactory formula has yet
emerged. The miners find the
board's proposals too specific,
and the board argues that the
National Union of Mine-
workers is being too vague.

The board has made it clear
to Mr Norman Willis, general
secretary of the TUC, that it is
acting as a go-between in the
latest initiative, that any formula
or agenda for a resumption of
negotiations must recognize the
need to talk about the closure of
unprofitable pits.

None of the parties would
last night make any public
comment on the contents of the
draft peace plan. It was argued
that the situation was "too
delicate", though the starting
point for the formula is
understood to be a recognition
that each side recognizes its
legitimate policy interests.

The public hostility between
the union and the board was
renewed yesterday in exchanges
between Mr Arthur Scargill, the
union's president, and Mr
Michael Eaton, the board's chief
spokesman. In a television
interview, the miners' leader
reiterated his willingness to
attend talks with the board
without preconditions.

But he refused to concede to
the board's insistence on a prior
undertaking to discuss pit

closures before negotiations
could restart.

To give way to the board's
terms on resuming negotiations,
Mr Scargill said, would destroy
the agreement between the
board and the pit deputies
union. Nacods, on an indepen-
dent colliery review procedure.

That view was later rejected by
Mr Eaton, who declared: "Mr
Scargill did not actually at any
time accept the fact that they



Mr Norman Willis:
Search for formula.

would have to talk about
unprofitable pits."

"Therefore we would find no
hope of resuming negotiations,
facing the problem which he has
made the centre of the dispute."

British Rail said last night
that there should be a "near
normal" service in the South-
east despite a regional TUC day
of action in support of striking
miners.

There may be some cancel-
lations on the Southern Region
caused by train drivers stopping
work at Waterloo and Gilling-
ham, and the situation at King's
Cross was still uncertain last
night.

"Luddites' attack, page 2

Sri Lanka Army accused of massacre in the jungle

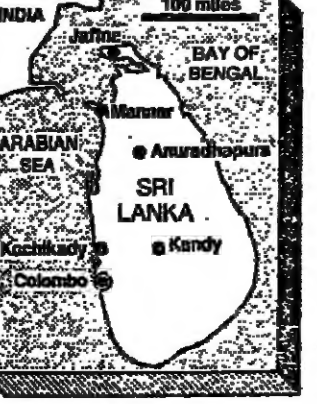
From Michael Hamlyn, Mannar, northern Sri Lanka

News of another jungle
massacre carried out by the
armed forces in northern Sri
Lanka is being circulated in this
coastal town.

According to the heavily-
censored press, which has to
rely exclusively on government
hand-outs for news of activities
by both Tamil separatist guer-
illas and security forces, a raid
on a jungle camp during an
operation around a number of
villages in Mannar district 12
days ago resulted in the death
of seven guerrillas and the capture
of a considerable amount of
military equipment.

According to people who
were there, the reality was quite
different. Dismayed villagers
said no guerrillas were in the
villages, that none were shot,
and no military equipment was
seized. They said instead that
32 innocent men were shot in
cold blood, often in front of
their wives and children.

The people of Mannar, a



than sheds with dirt floors, built
out of thatch, in the village of
Vatankalad.

"We were awakened," Mrs S
said, "at about five o'clock, by
people shouting for the house-
owners to come out. We don't
actually own the house, but my
husband came out anyway."

When I followed him out they
asked for his identity card, so I

went back inside for it. When I
came out one of them took it,
and another shot him in the
head." She pointed at her
temple.

Two of them took the body
away to a jeep while the other
four asked for paraffin. They
doused the thatch and set it on
fire.

Mrs T's experience was
similar. Just before dawn, five
soldiers called for them to come
out. "I and two of my girls came
out," she said. She left her
husband, still asleep on his mat,
and a third child indoors. They
asked me if there were any men
inside, so I said "Yes". They
went in and shot him as he lay
there on his mat. "She pointed
to the centre of her forehead."

While the soldiers were
pulling out her husband's body
and setting the hut on fire, she
and her three girls ran away
into the jungle. "The looked like
devils," she said.

Mrs S did not run. "Because
of fear, I didn't do anything."

According to the Mannar

Citizens' Committee, an organi-
zation which includes lawyers,
Christian priests, shopkeepers,
Muslim officials and others,
and which is drawing up a letter
to President Jayewardene giving
details of the massacre, the
soldiers also called at the village
school, rousing out of their
quarters the principal and his
two assistants. All three were
shot dead.

One man told me that their
hands were tied behind them
before they were shot. After the
killings, the Army released
seven bodies to the local
mortuary. The villagers found
and buried another four in the
fields. "We estimate that 32
people were killed", a member
of the citizens' committee said.
"But we think the Army has
disposed of the other 20."

The committee points out
that the Army now takes away
the bodies of those it kills. After
the massacre at the end of last
year, the security forces made

Continued on back page, col 5

NHS to double controlled drug list

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government is to announce
in the next fortnight a final
version of the restricted list of
drugs which will be available
on the National Health Service
from April 1.

However, the move is now
expected to save only £75
million to £80 million a year,
not the £100 million originally
intended. The remainder,
however, will come from further
cuts in drug companies' profits
under the Pharmaceutical Price
Regulation Scheme.

The final list is now expected
to run to more than 60 drugs,
against the 31 on it at present.

The Government's panel of
outside advisers has come up
with substantial amendments to
the provisional limited list,
changes which they believe are
needed to meet ministers' claims
that the list will cover
"all clinical needs".

Additions have been made to
most of the eight categories
covered: treatments for indigestion,
cough mixtures, minor
painkillers, laxatives, vitamins,
inhalations, tonics and trans-
quilizers.

The biggest changes have
come in the laxative categories
where doctors warned that the
provisional list did not, for
example, meet the needs of
cancer patients, constipated
from the side-effects of mor-
phine-type painkillers, and in
preparations for children.

More palatable painkillers
for children than the bitter
aspirin and paracetamol mix-
tures on the provisional list,
and sweetened versions of other
products will be available.

Additions have also been made
to the tranquilizers, antiacids
and other painkillers, and some
brand name products will
appear on the final list.

Limits to list, page 13

Labour chief's warning to party

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's
deputy leader, gave warning to
his party yesterday that time
was short, and that they would
have to work hard and quickly
to be ready with detailed and
convincing policies for the next
general election.

He argued that Labour has
yet to become a potential
government, and said there now
had to be a change of course.
And he made plain his belief
that Labour's parliamentary
leadership had been hamstrung
by the miners' dispute.

He was speaking at the
special meeting of his constitu-
ency party's management
committee at Sparkbrook,
Birmingham, which yesterday
reselected him to contest the
seat at the next general election.
There was no other candidate.

With his adoption secured,
Mr Hattersley made the speech
which those of his parliamen-
tary colleagues who have yet to
clear the hurdle of reselection
dare not risk. He reproved those
elements on the left of the
party associated with Mr Tony
Benn, Mr Arthur Scargill and
the law-defying municipal lead-
ers of Liverpool and Lambeth.

"Already there is a dangerous
tendency to pretend that parlia-
mentary power is not the only
way to frustrate the Conserva-
tives' intentions", he said.
Adventurous extra-parliamen-
tary tactics would not work.
Mrs Margaret Thatcher would
be neither shocked nor shamed
into changing her ways.

"Refusing to obey the laws
which she introduces, or
attempting to bludgeon her into
submission by coordinated
industrial disruption, will have
only one effect: it will alienate
from the Labour Party the
essentially democratic people of
this country."

Chancellor still expects to cut taxes

"Income tax cuts are still
expected to be announced in the
Budget on March 19 despite the
worsening financial position
which has restricted the Chan-
cellor's room for manoeuvre."

The main Budget compo-
nents are likely to be a lifting of
income tax thresholds and
allowances by 5 to 10 per cent
more than the rate of inflation,
a modest widening of the value-
added-tax net, a new tax on the
income of pension funds and
reduction in the target for the
public sector borrowing require-
ment to £6.5 billion.

The Treasury has also been
examining ways to create jobs
by reducing the costs of
employment and one strong
Budget possibility is that young
workers be exempted from the
employers' national insurance
contribution. Details, page 19

Inquiry into Piggott earnings

The Jockey Club is to
investigate claims about the
methods used by the country's
leading trainer, Mr Henry Cecil,
to earn money for Lester
Piggott, Britain's most success-
ful jockey.

A newspaper report yesterday
claimed that an arrangement in
respect of payment was not
disclosed to the Racing Calen-
dar office in line with Jockey
Club rule 75, which specifies
that the terms of agreements
between trainers and jockeys
must be registered.

Piggott, aged 49, is regarded
as Britain's successful jockey of
the last 30 years. He has won 28
classic races including nine
Derbys.

Tomorrow, The Times begins
a three-part investigation into
the horse-racing industry in
Britain.

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It's changing people's ideas about building

Bishop of London to head Synod counter-attack on gospel interpretation

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, is to lead the attack this week on the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, for his views on the Virgin Birth and Resurrection. The General Synod of the Church of England is to debate the issue on Wednesday, and Dr Leonard is proposing to speak.

Dr Leonard, aged 63, who had been convalescing at his home in Oxford after major surgery last year, said in a newspaper article and radio interview at the weekend that the future of the Church of England was at stake.

Writing in the *Mail on Sunday*, he declared: "Unless the Church of England quickly returns to true faith and strong leadership it simply does not have a future as the national church."

On the BBC radio programme *Sunday* yesterday, he described the article in *The Times* on Saturday by Dr J. K. Elliott of Leeds University as a "ravishment of the truth".

Dr Elliott had written that the Resurrection of Christ was a "faith legend" and the Gospel accounts of it could not be taken as literally true. But Dr Leonard added he was not sure that the Bishop of Durham's own position was the same as Dr Elliott's.

Any bishop who said the

words of the Creed - "I believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his Son our Lord, born of the Virgin Mary" - while allowing room in his heart for doubt, fudging or equivocation "should really be somewhat else". Dr Leonard said in his newspaper article. In his radio interview, however, he added: "I am not out of blood."

On Wednesday the General Synod is to debate a general resolution which passes no judgement, but asks the House of Bishops to discuss the matters and report back. Dr Leonard said the truths of the faith could not be decided by a show of hands. "The worst thing that could happen on Wednesday is that the whole issue will be fudged."

The indications are, however, that a majority of the bishops will not side with Dr Leonard on Wednesday. Considerably more than half the House of Bishops took part in the consecration of Bishop Jenkins in York Minster last July, which was some months after the controversy first erupted.

The preface of the *Church of England yearbook*, which is traditionally written anonymously by a distinguished churchman, suggests that the General Synod will be cautious in handling these issues. The

yearbook is published today.

The preface writer describes the present controversy as "harsher and more rancorous" than the debate after the publication of *Honest to God* in 1963 by the then Bishop of Woolwich, the late Dr John Robinson.

"It seems that the Church of England's formal position, discerned through the heat and dust of 1984 vintage *ad hominem* theologism, is cautious, reluctant to unchurch those who probe the Mystery but yet desire to be reckoned as orthodox."

It goes on, however, "Yet there are and must be limits to this gentle Anglican tolerance. There is a distinction to be drawn between those whose questioning is at heart orthodox and those who go wider, to the point where they are no longer able to affirm the reality of God and Father or the uniqueness of Jesus as Son."

In the *Mail on Sunday*, Dr Leonard asked what comfort and hope he could give to a couple whose marriage had broken up, to parents who had lost their only son, or to a mother whose baby was mentally handicapped, if he followed the "counsel of despair" of the theologians "who spread doubt and confusion".

Clifford Longley, page 15

Mood of pessimism in engineering firms

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's civil engineering industry is submerged under a "prevailing mood of pessimism", according to a new report published today. Orders and employment are tumbling and there is no improvement in sight.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' workload survey for January shows that more than 10 per cent of all companies have no work on their books, a figure described as "clearly disturbing".

The federation, which has launched a campaign to convince the Government of the need for greater infrastructure investment, says that the majority of firms do not envisage buoyant prospects for either new work or repair and maintenance in 1985, "and are instead settling for realistic estimates of steady levels of new work and repair and maintenance."

The outlook for employment is said to be particularly gloomy, with only 3 per cent of all firms expecting any increase, and none of the larger companies employing 500 to 1,000 workers.

The federation has taken

particular exception to the Institute of Directors' preference for tax cuts rather than an increase of public sector infrastructure spending, a policy which the federation claims was formulated without reference to members such as itself.

Today's survey commentary adds that the White Paper on public spending indicated that "far from taking the advice of a wide range of industrial and political opinion to increase the real level of investment in infrastructure, the Government have instead decided to take the opposite course and chop public sector capital investment by £3.3 billion over the next three years."

A recent report from the National Economic Development Office had set out the neglect and dereliction of public sector assets and this was now set to accelerate, "and future generations will bear the full economic and social consequences."

Last year there were 9,000 fewer jobs in agriculture, the year before that 5,000, and the drift from the countryside into towns had increased, the Development Commission said.

Job sharing 'uneconomic'

Job sharing might not be such a good idea after all, according to a British Institute of Management survey out today. The practice was largely uneconomic for the employer and only useful for employees who had other income to supplement their pay.

"From the employer's point of view it adds to costs (recruitment, payroll, head-

count, administrative and training) without yielding any corresponding benefit."

"From the employee's point of view half a wage is not enough to live on, except in the case of contributory wage earners - young people living at home, married women or retired people for whom part-time work is a more likely option."

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Young Conservatives mark decade of Thatcher leadership

Pit leaders accused of return to Luddism

By Our Political Reporter

The Government has renewed its verbal onslaught against the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers, combining it with fresh expressions of support for the working miners and reiteration of its opposition to the resumption of talks without a commitment from the union to discuss the closure of uneconomic pits.

Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party Chairman, yesterday told the Young Conservatives conference in Bournemouth that Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, had used violence, intimidation and threats to bring deprivation, loss and unemployment to the mining industry.

He said that Mr Scargill had been unable to win the hearts of his followers, so he refused them a ballot. "He could not change the minds of the people of Britain so he set out to change them by force. He could not win the arguments on pit closures, so he resorted to lies and deceit."

The Government's firm line had been underlined by the Prime Minister in a speech to the conference on Saturday, when she accused the miners' union leadership of standing out against the coal industry of the future and bringing Luddism back to Britain.

"This strike would have finished long ago had it not been kept going by violence and intimidation," she said. "We have witnessed an ugly chapter in trade union history."

Mrs Thatcher said that if the miners' union accepted that economic factors must be taken into account in deciding the future of pits, if they accepted the right of the board to take the decision after all the procedures had been completed, "then a settlement is ready and waiting."

But even this week, after 11 months, the union leadership was "boasting" that it had not budged an inch. Mrs Thatcher said. That was why seven rounds of negotiations had failed.

"That is why the coal board is right to insist that, before an eighth round, the NUM should indicate clearly its willingness to discuss the central issue in this dispute."

Mr Gummer told the Young Conservatives yesterday: "We the British people support the real historic National Union of Mineworkers against the usurper Arthur, the man who has used power where the ballot fails and violence where he could not achieve his aims."



The Prime Minister acknowledging applause from Young Conservatives at Bournemouth on Saturday

Gummer onslaught on 'slapdash' teachers

By Our Political Reporter

Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, yesterday made an outspoken attack on "slapdash" teachers who he said undermined education and betrayed children.

Addressing the Young Conservatives, Mr Gummer spoke of a sinister minority, those whose aims were to subvert education and pervert its purpose, the political extremists who confused political indoctrination with education.

In his definition of the "slapdash", those who moaned and groaned so much about their conditions that they undermined their credibility with their pupils. Mr Gummer included those who were back-

ing the industrial action by the National Union of Teachers.

"What a discredit they bring to the profession. Pay negotiations have not broken down, yet they refuse to teach classes for their absent colleagues. No ballot has been held, yet they leave school meals for others to supervise."

"Thank goodness they are a minority. Our pupils can do without this example of instant industrial action, ignoring negotiations, disdaining the ballot."

Mr Gummer spoke of teachers who had involved primary school pupils in political campaigns, children had been organized to take part in a half-day walkout in support of the miners' strike and had been caught up in a demonstration

against the police. A teacher had been reported as saying that her job was to counter right-wing bias and help children to grow up to be anti-racist, anti-sexist, anti-critical.

Mr Gummer said: "She was wrong. Children and their parents have a right to an education system which help the young to see that discrimination and prejudice is irrational and immoral. A system which helps young people to love their fellows, not to take up the stances of the loveless and unlovely left."

The conference addressed by the Prime Minister and other senior ministers took place amid the tightest security after the Brighton bombing.

But in his speech yesterday

Mr Gummer made clear that the traditional nature of Conservative conferences would be maintained, with representatives continuing to have access to ministers.

More than 2,000 Young Conservatives had been refused to be deterred by the IRA, he said. It was business as usual.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, told the conference the Government was determined to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan councils. "They are unnecessary and they do so little" (the Press Association reports).

He said that the metropolitan councils had few friends and even Labour was not committed to restoring them.

City relaxes after bomb scare



Drawing the sting: A bomb disposal officer defusing the one-ton "Herman"

A controlled explosion yesterday blew up the detonator and fuse of a one-ton German bomb, the discovery of which cleared 300 Sheffield people from their homes and postponed a football match.

The explosion cracked windows of houses in Lancing Road, near Sheffield United's ground at Bramall Lane, where Saturday's match with Oldham was called off because of the scare. But the occupants of the houses had been sent to schools and community centres.

Sheffield City Council said last night that it was interested in putting the bomb in a museum, but the Army is also understood to be interested in keeping it, as an example of one of the largest bombs to fall on Britain in the Second World War.

Major Alastair Craib's team of sappers ended the 56-hour emergency yesterday, after working throughout the week-end in numbing cold when they finally inched the 6ft-long bomb out of the 10ft-deep trench on a building site. It was unearthed on Friday morning.

The bomb was one of three to fall on the Lancing Road area of Sheffield during the Blitz on the night of December 12, 1940. One bomb exploded, killing some people, another was defused, and the third, which drilled itself into the ground without going off, remained hidden for 44 years.

Helicopter firm in £152m claim

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

After nearly five years of legal action over a breach of contract claim for £152 million, Westland, the Yeovil-based helicopter manufacturer, is hoping the settlement may be within the next few weeks.

The company, which has 15,000 employees, is in conflict with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Egypt. It estimates that the proceedings have already cost it almost £3.5 million.

Within the next few weeks Sir Basil Blackwell, who on Wednesday takes over as chairman of Westland, and Lord Aldington, who steps down to become president, hope to fly to Saudi Arabia for what they believe could be the first serious negotiations towards a settlement.

Westland believes that it could take between three and five years to secure and enforce a decision through the arbitration court of the International Chamber of Commerce in Geneva, and would prefer a negotiated settlement.

The claim for £152 million is based on an assessment of Westland's costs and loss of profit when the three Gulf states withdrew from a project, set up with Egypt, under which Westland was to supply 250 Lynx helicopters, as well as spares.

That was intended to be only the first part of a £1,000 million arrangement expected to extend over 20 years. Apart from its £152 million claim for the first phase, Westland is also claiming £150 million for loss of business and profits over the 20 year period.

The difficulties arose in 1979 when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel after the Camp David settlement with President Carter. The three Gulf states accordingly withdrew from an organization set up with Egypt which was the umbrella under which the contracts with Westland and other companies were to be conducted.

Yard sees Conqueror ex-officer

By Stewart Tandler

Scotland Yard detectives investigating the disappearance of a log from HMS Conqueror have interviewed a former officer in the West Indies but his solicitor said yesterday that no log had been recovered.

Det Chief Supr Ronald Hardy, of the Yard's C1 branch, flew to the West Indies 10 days ago with another officer. Last November Mr Hardy was asked to find the log by Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

The log, from the submarine's control room, covers the period of the Falklands conflict during which Conqueror sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, with the loss of 368 lives.

Mr Philip Lucas, a member of a Basingstoke law firm, said yesterday that Mr Narendra Sethia, aged 28, formerly a junior officer in Conqueror, had been interviewed by the police in the West Indies, where he is a yacht captain, but had no knowledge of the log.

Diary, page 14

Raiders seize hotel jewels

Two masked robbers forced the lock of a display cabinet in the foyer of the Intercontinental Hotel, London, yesterday and seized jewellery worth about £70,000. Police said the two track-suited raiders escaped after an acrobatic waiting outside battered a locked door with a sledgehammer.

The three ran off abandoning the sledgehammer and police believe they used a yellow Opel parked in Park Lane, near by.

Home win

Stuart Conquest, aged 16, of Hastings, triumphed in his home town yesterday when he drew with the grandmaster Jonathan Speelman in the final round of the ARC young masters chess tournament to share the title with his opponent, Julian Hodgson and the Australian master Johansen.

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Church-goers overcome by heating fumes

More than 30 people were overcome by carbon monoxide fumes yesterday when winds blew back central heating exhaust through St Botolph's church, Colchester, Essex, during morning communion.

The victims, including three children, were taken to Colchester district general hospital, several still unconscious.

Two choirboys passed out near the end of communion. Then other members of the congregation began to collapse and the Vicar, the Rev Peter Evans, ordered the doors and windows to be opened.

One worshipped, Mr Tony Willoughby said: "It was very frightening. People were going down like ninespins for no apparent reason."

The victims, who included Mrs Jill Nicholson, the organist's wife, were given oxygen to clear their lungs. Six people were detained overnight in hospital.

Micro syllabus adds fun to mathematics

Children taking mathematics O level with the Joint Matriculation Examination Board next year will be able to tackle a new syllabus which comes with work cards, a video tape and five microcomputer programs.

The intention is to make mathematics more exciting by getting children to solve problems, undertake practical mathematics and investigate and talk about what they are doing, as recommended in the Cockcroft Report in 1982.

The new syllabus is called Problems with Patterns and Numbers and is one module in the board's O level mathematics syllabus A. It comprises one question in the examination.

Mr Colin Vickerman, the board's secretary, said that it showed mathematics could be fun rather than a theoretical study.

Cruise protesters brave blizzard to pray

From Pat Healey, Molesworth

More than 700 members of Christian CND yesterday braved freezing temperatures, icy winds and drifting snow to attend a service close to the chapel fenced inside the RAF Molesworth cruise missile base in Cambridgeshire.

They said prayers for Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who ordered the eviction last week of nearly 200 men, women and children from the Rainbow Fields protest camp, and for a woman police constable guarding the newly fenced base who was taken ill with hypothermia at the weekend.

For most of the service, two Quakers who still live in their caravan at the former camp, knelt by the chapel below barbed wire decorated with peace symbols and placards.

Mrs Jennifer Huntley said they had read the entire Sermon on the Mount before being dragged away by Ministry of Defence police.

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, blessed and said it symbolized the unity of the human race. He called for prayers for the people of the villages around the Molesworth base "from whom we seem to have become unhappily divided".

Some of the evicted protest campers were cheered when they said they were already half way back to Bedfordshire from the lay-by in Molesworth from which they were escorted by police after the eviction and promised to encircle the base.

Mr Kent said afterwards that he was happy that they had been able to offer prayers at a peaceful service near the chapel. The eviction had created "colossal resentment" which would ensure a bigger turnout for the planned Easter demonstration at the base.

Consumers' association to be set up for private patients

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A consumers' association for private patients is to be set up in the autumn to provide a guide to private health insurance and to advise patients on complaints against private hospitals.

The Private Patients Association is the brainchild of Mr Hugh Elwell, a consultant on the private sector who has been an adviser to BUPA, Private Patients Plan and American Medical International, the largest private hospital group in Britain.

Subscribers, who will pay between £10 and £20 a year will receive a news letter on new developments in the health insurance market, a guide to the schemes available, and a complaints service.

Mr Elwell said yesterday that the service would not cover operations that had gone wrong.

or clinical matters, as patients had recourse to law there. But complaints of bad service or shoddy treatment would be investigated and taken up.

An annual report of cases would be published on the lines of the Ombudsman's annual report of complaints against the National Health Service, to put pressure on the private sector to keep its standards up. In time, he said, it was hoped to publish a "Good Hospital Guide", listing facilities available and patients' opinions of the treatment they had received.

Some 8 per cent of the population, about 4.2 million people, are now covered by private health insurance, and the private sector provides more than one in eight of all non-emergency operations carried out.

"Only about 70 per cent of the people treated privately have health insurance and they need a guide on where to go and how to find their way through the jungle", Mr Elwell said. "A lot more have health insurance but there is no central place they can go for independent advice or to find someone to help them make a complaint."

Guidance was also needed to the different insurance schemes on offer. The three provident associations, BUPA, PPP and Western Provident, still have more than 90 per cent of the health insurance market, but at least another dozen companies now offer it and more are considering entering. Subscription rates, benefits and restrictions on cover vary widely, making it increasingly difficult for patients to find a "best buy".

Aids may be made notifiable disease

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government is considering making Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) a notifiable disease which would provide powers to detain patients in hospital for treatment if they would otherwise be a risk to others.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said on BBC Television's *This Week* yesterday that a decision would be made "within the next week or two".

The issue has arisen after an Aids patient recently attempted to discharge himself with a fixed catheter in a vein that could have put others at risk from infected blood if it had leaked. The patient was persuaded to remain in hospital.

Ministers and Dr Donald Acheson, the Chief Medical Officer, have been at pains to damp down rumours to the spread of Aids, emphasizing that there is no evidence that the disease is spread by coughs and sneezes, by shaking hands, sharing a cup or glass or by being in the same room as someone with the disease. The main risk lies in contact with body fluids such as blood and

sperm and the disease is spread by intimate sexual contact.

Mr Clarke said yesterday that making Aids notifiable would provide more powers to deal with the very rare case of a patient who might seek to discharge themselves when they are a risk to others. That would normally only include a patient who was bleeding.

Aids (there have been 118 so far in Britain) have already been notified voluntarily by doctors and there are fears that making the disease notifiable might add a further stigma to the illness.

Patients ill with high infectious versions of existing notifiable diseases such as tuberculosis can be detained with the help of a court order if needed, partly because they can then be treated and cured. The underlying infection which causes Aids, however, is at present incurable, and patients do not go to doctors with a specific symptom but a range of illnesses such as pneumonia or rare tumours that would not normally make them ill if their immune system were not depressed.

Decision on Warnock proposals delayed

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government is not yet ready to announce its conclusions on the Warnock report, despite the second reading, due this Friday, of Mr Enoch Powell's private member's Bill to ban all research on human embryos.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, made it clear yesterday that the Government would remain neutral in Friday's debate, despite his personal belief that embryo research should be permitted under stringent safeguards.

Ministers do not expect to announce their conclusions on the Warnock recommendations until the summer. Earlier legislation on commercial surrogate motherhood is likely, however. An announcement is expected this week of an early Bill to ban it.

With MPs having been bombarded by petitions from pro-life groups calling for a ban on embryo research, and a petition with more than one million signatures to be presented this week, Mr Powell's Bill is thought likely to get its second reading this week.

The Bill, however, has enough dedicated opponents for it almost certainly to be talked out at the committee or report stages. If it is not, the Government's conclusions on Warnock become almost irrelevant, because a ban on embryo research rules out much of the area the Warnock report covers.

Mr Clarke said on BBC Television yesterday that he opposed the Powell Bill.

Inventor to sue Law Society

A businessman who was forced to go to court to get his solicitor struck off after the Law Society had failed to act, is to sue the society for negligence.

The case of Mr Leslie Parsons and Mr Glanville Davies, his solicitor and a former society council member who was found to have overcharged his client by more than £130,000, caused a scandal in the legal profession, and led to reforms.

Mr Parsons, who made more than a dozen complaints to the society between 1977 and 1983, is to seek compensation in a test case because of the way the society handled the affair.

An independent report commissioned by the society found it was guilty of "administrative failure, mistakes, wrong decisions, errors of judgement, failures in communication, high-handedness, and insensitivity on a scale that must have done great harm".

Mr Davies represented Mr Parsons in a dispute over the development of an onion peeling machine he had invented.

Peers aim to end court costs 'injustice'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Opposition peers, supported by the Law Society, are promoting an amendment to the Prosecution of Offences Bill to end the "injustice" of defendants acquitted in magistrates' courts being left to find their own costs.

Under the Bill as it stands, both magistrates' and Crown courts will be able to award costs to acquitted defendants out of central funds, but only for indictable cases: those tried by jury.

The Law Society says that the same power should apply to summary offences which are liable only to magistrates, such as criminal damage involving £200 or less, obstruction of a police officer, certain public order offences, common or aggravated assaults, and driving offences which can lead to disqualification.

It is supporting an amendment which comes up for debate this week on the Bill's report stage, and has been tabled by Lord Elwyn Jones, a former Labour Lord Chancellor. Lord Mishcon, a Labour peer, and Lord Hutchinson of

Lullington, and Lord Wigoder, both SDP/Alliance peers.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, has promised to look again at the proposal. A working party concluded in a consultation paper in March that there were arguments in principle for giving costs in summary cases.

The Lord Chancellor suggests costs could total £15 million a year, but the Law Society says a more realistic figure would be £5 million.

About 125,000 defendants a year are acquitted on summary charges, and the Lord Chancellor's estimate assumes that they will all get costs of about £120 each. But some will be on legal aid, others will get costs awarded against the prosecution, and a number will be held to have brought the prosecution on themselves and not deserve costs.

The Law Society says that under the present law "a substantial injustice is often done to defendants who are acquitted and left to pay their own costs".

tershire snowdrops, once cultivated by the Giant Strawberry Company, near Stroud. The former owner, Mr Herbert Ransom, has passed the species on to her.

Lieut-Commander Tony Lowe, general secretary of the conservation council, said that Chappell's campaign deserved a lot of encouragement.

A 200-year-old sycamore in Tolpuddle, Dorset, the meeting-place of the six Tolpuddle Martyrs transported to Australia in 1834 for forming a farm labourers' trade union, is to have its top branches trimmed.

Adopt-a-plant campaign guards rarities

By Patricia Clough

Long-forgotten plants which once flourished in Gloucestershire gardens may become familiar again, thanks to a gardener's adopt-a-plant campaign.

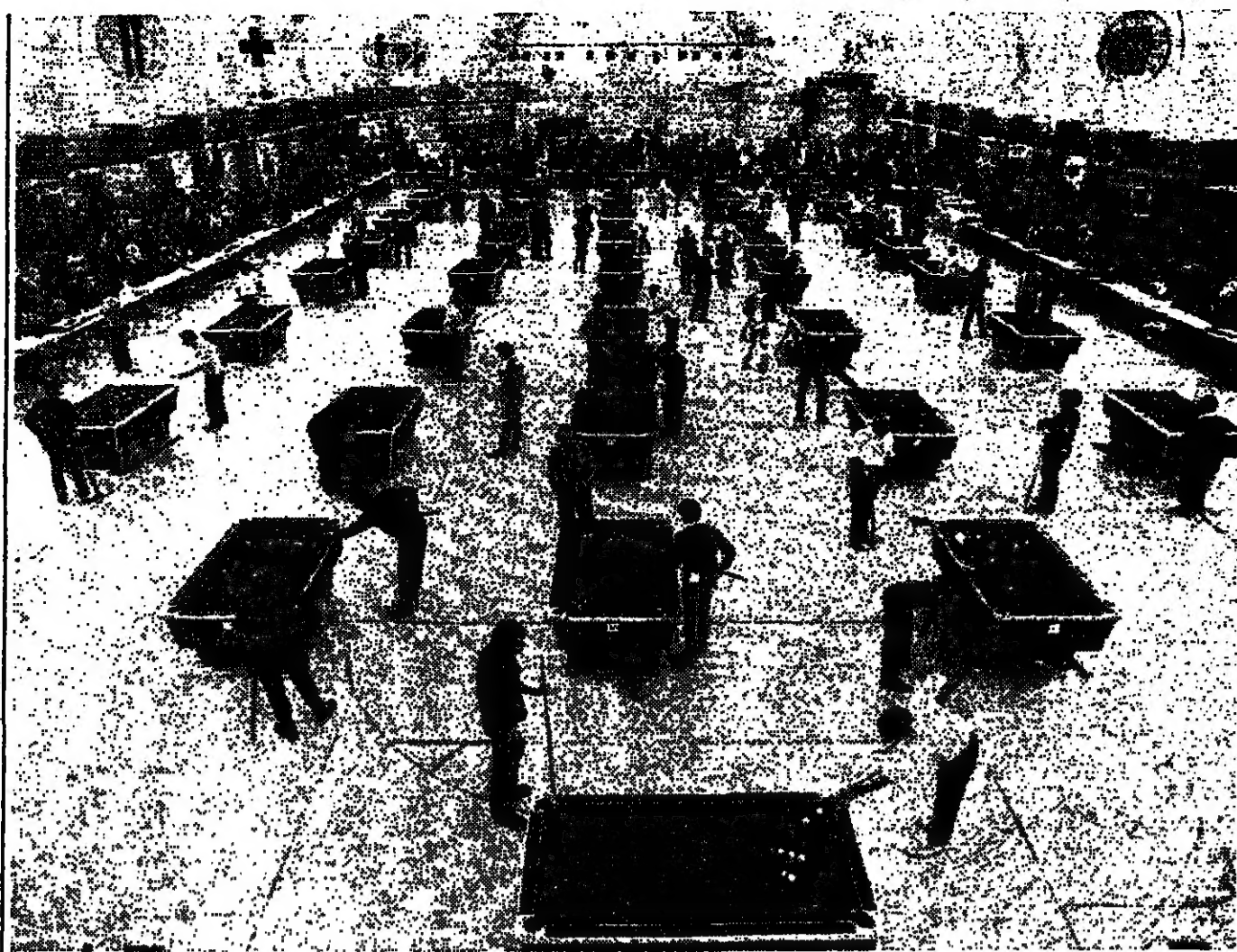
Mrs Daphne Chappell, of Tuffley Lane, Gloucester, has collected nearly 100 plants, many of them extremely rare, historically linked with Gloucestershire. She is appealing for "foster-gardeners" to take the plants, propagate them and distribute them.

Mrs Chappell, who belongs to the local branch of the National Council for the

Conservation of Plants and Gardens, said: "Garden centres may have popular plants which sell easily and grow quickly, and lots of varieties are being lost."

She has spent long hours in Gloucestershire archives and libraries, assembling a list of 160 plants and has traced many through the gardens of large houses, out-of-the-way nurseries and families where they have been handed down for generations.

Among those now growing in Mrs Chappell's quarter-acre suburban garden are Gloucester



Right on cue: Some of the 900 contestants who took part yesterday in the John Bull Bitter London pool championship at Alexandra Palace, north London. The finalists, who had come through from 7,500 play-offs in public houses, met in a knock-out for a £1,000 prize and an opportunity to play Andy Loppaz, the top British pool player. Photograph: Norman Lomax.

MPs attack 'class bias' of train meals

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

A Conservative MP yesterday accused British Rail of a political controversy broke over its plan to ban passengers travelling second class from being served sit-down meals in restaurant cars.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour spokeswoman on transport, joined the attack. "The sooner they change their minds the better," she said.

The Conservative criticism

came from Mr Charles Irving, MP for Cheltenham and chairman of the Commons catering committee. He wrote to Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of State of Transport, "objecting in the strongest possible terms to this blatant discrimination which, if it involved race, would be against the law".

Mr Irving said: "The next thing I suppose will be to make the discrimination even more blatant by putting second class passengers in cattle trucks."

Mrs Dunwoody said: "Brit-

ish Rail are just copying Mrs Thatcher's Britain. We have two classes of people in real Victorian manner. One lot ride in the front, and get the service, and the other lot are lucky if they get to stand in the back."

The meal service is to be launched by British Rail experimentally in May.

Passengers in first class will be served a range of pre-cooked meals at their seats, but second class will be confined to cakes and sandwiches from a trolley, or hot and cold snacks. Passengers in second class

have had a foretaste of the new policy on inter-city trains to Swansea, Wolverhampton and Manchester.

As the meals are generally served in first class coaches, passengers have been able to travel first class with a second-class ticket by splashing out their meal.

British Rail emphasized last night that the ban was not to prevent that practice but to ensure that passengers in first class who had paid half as much again for their journey could enjoy the full breakfast.

Violence inquiry call at women's prison

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent
Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, faces demands today for an inquiry into sexual abuse and assaults on young prisoners at Sval women's prison in Cheshire.

Sval's governor, Mr James Anderson, confirmed yesterday that he had received reports of sexual assault on two girls on separate occasions.

The demand for an inquiry came from Mr Alex Carlile, the Liberal spokesman on home affairs, and Mr Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the National Association of Probation Officers.

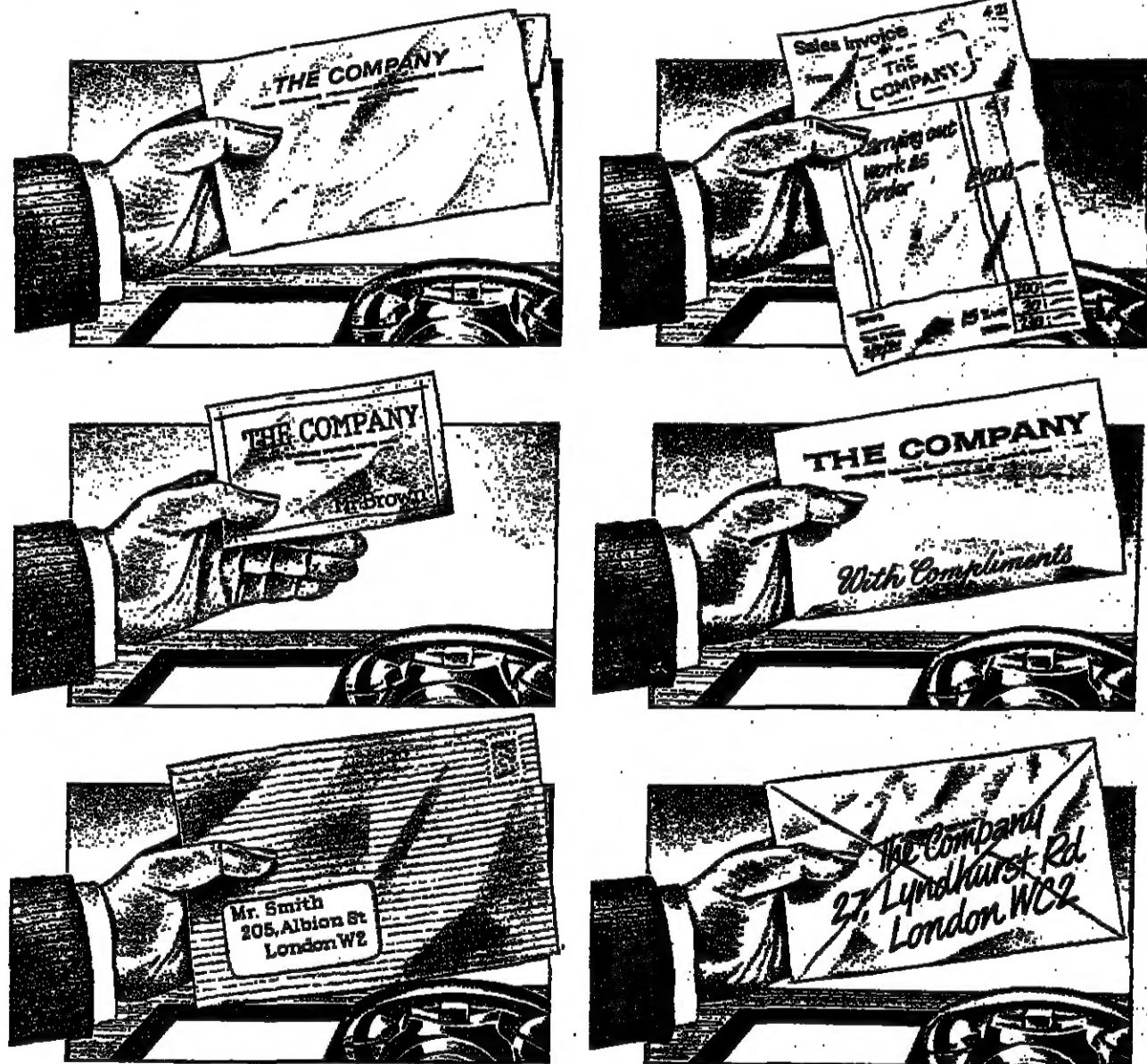
Mr Fletcher alleged that girls were "retrained" by a "jury" of their peers, who are housed separately from adult prisoners, for the original offence and given a punishment thought appropriate.

He said that he had traced five incidents in which girls aged between 17 and 19 alleged they had been assaulted. Three of the five received hospital treatment and two were transferred to other institutions. Probation officers had heard of 15 other incidents.

Mr Anderson confirmed yesterday that the climax to the violence came in November with mock trials for Helen, aged 18, and Ann, aged 19. Both were badly beaten and taken to hospital. Helen, who is understood to have been sexually abused, is said to be still taking tranquillizers.

Referring to night-time bullying and assaults, Mr Anderson said: "It had reached an intolerable situation." Although he had no brief to disperse youth custody trainees throughout the prison, he had decided that that was the solution.

The Home Office said that as a result there had been a marked improvement in behaviour. "Older female prisoners have a stabilizing influence. The moves were allowed for by the Criminal Justice Act, 1982," it said.



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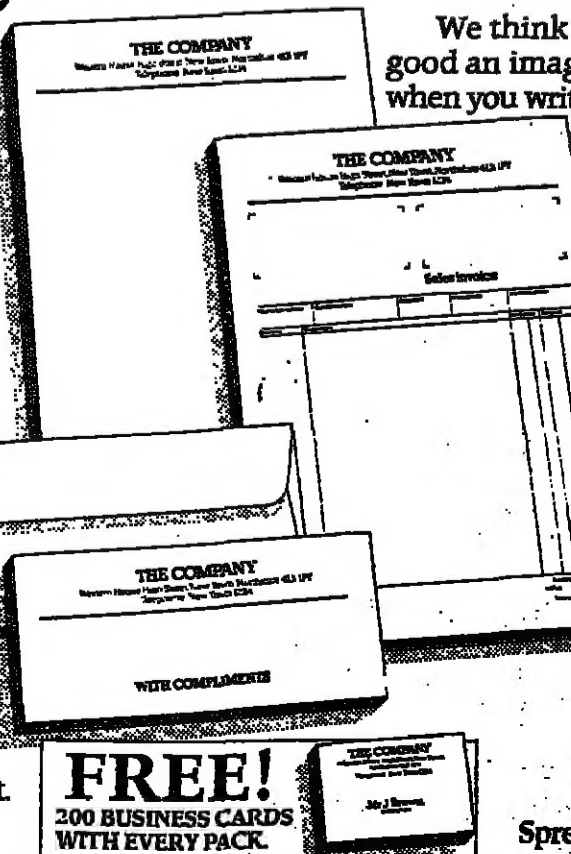
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A3 bypass inquiry: 1

Streamlined approach to road planning could stir fewer passions

More than a decade ago a public inquiry in West Yorkshire was disrupted by objections to a proposed new trunk road along the Aire Valley, between Bradford and Skipton. The tactics were to set a pattern, notably at inquiries into the southward extension of the M3 in Hampshire, and the widening of the Archway Road in London.

Road proposals stir irreconcilable passions, more than new housing estates, factories, office blocks or even airports, where there is usually a straightforward conflict between conservation, on the one hand, and new jobs or homes on the other.

Apart from diehards who would like to stop people driving cars and would have freight compulsorily redirected to the railways, most people accept the need for better roads. But just what route the new motorway or bypass should take is another matter altogether.

A frequent accusation at inquiries is that the Department of Transport is forcing its plans down people's throats. That is hard to substantiate in view of the long, complex, and expensive procedure which new schemes entail.

It begins with agreement by the Secretary of State that a particular scheme should enter the so-called preparation pool. Department officials examine possible routes and arrange for

Forty seven years after Petersfield, Hampshire, was promised a bypass, and nearly ten since the Government began studying routes, proposals reach a public inquiry tomorrow. In the first of two articles, John Young looks at why road schemes arouse such controversy and why they take so long to complete.

the options to be put on display. Having done its best to assess local wishes, the department publishes its preferred route and invites comments. If there is sufficient opposition, it will almost certainly hold a public inquiry.

At one time inquiry inspectors were chosen from the department's own panel, which provoked accusations that it was acting as judge and protagonist. Nowadays the practice in all important inquiries is to choose an independent figure, and complaints of bias have become rarer.

The procedure is undeniably protracted and cumbersome, and the National Economic Development Office has put forward suggestions for streamlining and simplifying it.

It suggests county councils would do a better job than the department, partly because they are more in touch with local opinion. But the Government has zealously guarded its strategic role in planning the national trunk road network, and the present administration is less likely than any to cede

powers to spend public money, with no control from Whitehall. More realistically, NEDO would like to remove "the legal/adversarial approach" in favour of an attempt to reach a consensus on the least controversial or least damaging route.

Its most contentious suggestion is that registered objects at inquiries should comprise only people directly affected, and councils elected to defend their interests. Pressure groups, such as the Council for the Protection of Rural England, Friends of the Earth, and Transport 2000, should not have an automatic right to give evidence.

The environmentalists' answer that, if the British Road Federation, also a pressure group, can argue for more roads in general, they should be allowed to present the opposing case. But that argument implies that, but for the Federation and its allies in the construction industry, there would be no demand for new roads. That patently is not the case.

Tomorrow: the inquiry issues



Salt water saved this horse from the slaughterhouse. When an Edinburgh dairy stopped horse-drawn deliveries, no buyer could be found for Patch, an eight-year-old piebald Irish gyp, suffering from a skin disease which is expensive to treat. Meanwhile, Mr Ian Moody was looking for a horse to work on his oyster farm on the island of Mull. It was a happy coincidence: immersion in salt water is a cure for the disease. (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

Antique dealers expel author member

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The London and Provincial Antique Dealers' Association has expelled one of its members who has written a humorous book about fiddles in the antiques trade. Smarry, by Mr John H. Collins, a dealer from Banwell in Avon, was published in November.

Smarry is a semi-autobiographical account of the goings on in the art market, although published under a pseudonym.

Alec Simpson, the hero's admission that he had taken part in various auction rings in his time, as well as being thrown out of the "Ducello knockout" (a picture bought for £2,700 by the ring and subsequently sold to the National Gallery for £140,000) outraged the association. Mr Collins goes on to explain why he does not consider rings to be morally wrong, though out-

lawed by the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act 1927.

Mr Collins's other sin, according to Mr Philip Broadbridge, the association secretary, was to advise the public on radio that they were likely to get a better deal buying at auction than buying from dealers. Mr Broadbridge said that the association was formed to promote dealers' interests.

Archbishop criticizes Pill Bill

By Richard Ford

Proposals to amend the Irish Republic's family planning laws were attacked by leading figures in the Roman Catholic hierarchy yesterday as advertisements appeared in newspapers seeking support for a campaign against the changes.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Kevin McNamara, criticized doctors and health board officials who said they were Christians but were prepared to supply the means to help people commit a "serious sin."

He described the government amendment which will allow non-medical contraceptives to be supplied without a prescription to people over 18 as "gravely harmful to public and private morals."

Some people were happy to follow Christian moral teaching in general but considered the Church too strict in matters of sexual morality, the Archbishop said. He added that they appealed to conscience to justify sexual intimacy before or outside marriage or the practice of contraception within marriage.

The Bishop of Elphin, Dr Dominic Conway, demanded that Deputies be allowed a free vote on the issue.

The Family Solidarity Group placed the advertisements urging Deputies to oppose the measures.

The government response to the Church's criticism came from the deputy leader of Fine Gael, Mr Peter Barry.

He said that the new Bill was a sensible measure. The concern being expressed was "not justified in the light of the controlled way in which it is proposed to introduce the changes".

Scents of war in soldiers' poems

By Kenneth Gossling

Some of the finest poems to come out of the Second World War, discovered after an appeal by two distinguished military men, are to be published on May 7, the eve of the fortieth anniversary of VE Day.

Written on message pads, RAF logbooks and scraps of paper, they have been sifted into an anthology from an initial response to the appeal by Field Marshal Lord Carver and General Sir John Hackett. More than 1,200 letters with 7,000 poems were sent in.

Mr Victor Selwyn, editor-in-chief of the selection, which comes after two others covering the Middle East and Italy, is handing the first batch of original manuscripts to the Imperial War Museum in London tomorrow.

"They are quite remarkable," he said. "They come from all over the world and there is much prisoner-of-war material from Colditz and the Japanese camps. There is enough for two more books after this volume, which is the first composite anthology that really smells of war."

He believes a further appeal might produce as many as 5,000 more, so prolific were British and Commonwealth poets, both men and women.

"What has come through in our appeal," Mr Selwyn said, "is the number of people both unknown or well known in another sphere who had stored their manuscripts away for 40 years with no thought of publishing."

He rates one particular contributor at least - Les Cleveland, former staff sergeant now on the staff of a New Zealand university - as equal to the best of any World War One poet.

An extract from his poem

Cassino, runs:
Now that soldier in the rubble
flinches, and instantly I feel
The thump of shrapnel

pillaging
my temporary brother's flesh;
he cries out for help, and grips
me

in a child-like hold;
I break his arms from their
embrace,

and unhook his web tunic
and look where his blood
soaks into the dusty slippers.

From Midge Donald, now living in Southampton, these lines from A Sonnet Written to Albert in a Pub on New Year's Eve - 1942:

Though love but lasted for a
single day:
What matter is she loved a
thousand more
Yet gave you love alone in that
one hour.

Poems of the Second World War: The Oasis Selection (published by Dent for Salamander Oasis Trust, hardback £12.50, paperback £ 9.95).

With today's criminals, it's more grey cells we need.

Much of London's crime gives every appearance of having been committed by mindless morons.

By contrast, some financial frauds are so complex, it takes some of our top brains months to unravel them.

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Brainpower or Manpower?

These days, we place a lot more emphasis on intelligence and keen observation work. This applies just as much to the bobby



Communication and information systems are now computer-based.

on the beat as it does to the special units we have specifically formed for the task.

Like the criminal fraternity, we're always on the lookout for new ideas we can turn to our advantage.

The Neighbourhood Watch Schemes that are proving to be so successful are just one example.

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In short, the Met is a very sophisticated machine. And it runs on brain power as much as manpower.

Who needs brains on the beat?

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You might have to come between a wife-basher and his nearest and dearest.

You might be called to help someone who's collapsed.

You might be the first on the scene of a serious accident.

You might have to crawl onto a roof with a suicidal lady who wants to throw both of you into the street below.

Even facing a mugger with a knife requires a bit of quick thinking before you put your self-defence training to the test.

Most people would say you'd have to be barmy to do it. The reverse is nearer the truth.

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The sort of qualifications we look for are at least five good 'O' levels. But if you happen to have a couple of 'A' levels or a degree, so much the better.

They'll help you go further, faster.

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Raw recruit to Inspector in under five years is not unknown.

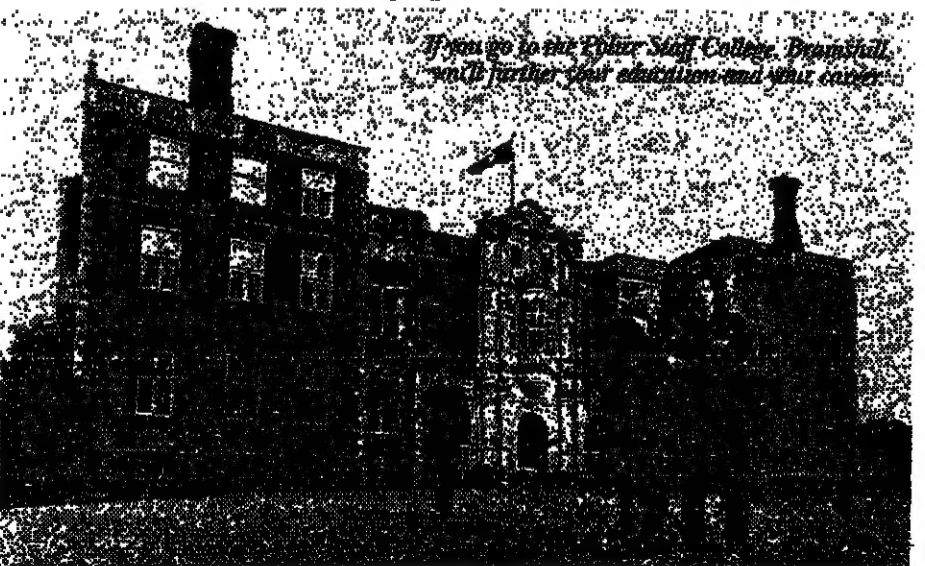
As you can imagine, competition is fierce.

Rest assured though, if you've got enough up top, that's where you're going to end up.

What's the reward?

In the Met, you'll have to do things others wouldn't do for any amount of money.

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The Sun used misleading headline about muggings

The Sun should not have used the firm headline "Blacks do 60 per cent of London muggings" on its story about a long, complicated and qualified Home Office report, the Press Council ruled yesterday.

The council has upheld the general complaint against the newspaper by the West Indian Standing Conference, saying the headline was too strident for an issue which called for careful, sensitive handling.

The Sun reported that a government report revealed that black muggers were responsible for almost 60 per cent of violent street crimes in London. Asians were a prime target.

It quoted the report: "The proportion of non-white assailants for recorded offences of street robbery and other violent theft was close to 60 per cent."

Mr W. I. Trant, director of the West Indian Standing Conference, complained that the heading was frighteningly misleading when matched with the quotes from the Home Office. They rejected what they believed to be a deliberate attempt to denigrate the black community and to portray it as being wholly made up of criminal elements.

Mr Trant said they also

objected to the attempt to link the weapons displayed in an adjoining photograph - purported to have been confiscated by a white person - as having been used by black people against white victims.

● A story in the News of the World of a romance between Zola Budd, the athlete, and a detective's son aged 17 was untrue but not deliberately so, the Press Council ruled yesterday.

The council upheld a complaint by Det Sergeant Paul Hunter, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, but said the reporter, David Jones, believed when he wrote it that the facts and implications in it were true.

Sergeant Hunter told the council that his son was a keen amateur athlete, who wrote a letter of welcome to Miss Budd and received a brief reply. He later obtained her autograph at an athletics meeting and once visited her home and stayed for half an hour. Her father took a picture of the couple on his son's camera. That was their last contact.

When Mr Jones telephoned him, Mr Hunter said, he vehemently denied there was any relationship between his son David and Miss Budd.

Minister seeks TUC aid in easing nuclear waste delay

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has made a direct approach to the Trades Union Congress to help to resolve the problem of nuclear waste disposal.

Mr Norman Willis, the TUC's general secretary, has been asked if he would arrange a meeting to consider the matter with, among others, the National Union of Seamen and leaders of transport unions.

Mr Jenkin makes clear the Government's anxiety about delays affecting radioactive waste disposal. The request for discussions specifically mentions two aspects of dumping radioactive waste at sea.

One concerns the halt to disposal of low-level waste in concrete drums at a site in the Atlantic, 600 miles west of

Land's End. A ban by the seamen's union on handling those cargoes coincided last year with a call for a moratorium on dumping by member countries to the London Dumping Convention.

The other issue of sea disposal covers research of the sea bed by the Natural Environment Research Council. One of the council's research vessels has been dropping stainless steel "penetrators" on to the sea floor, in an area between the Canary Islands and the Azores, to see if the containers would penetrate deeply enough into the sediment to provide a self-burying disposal system.

These experiments have also been halted by the seamen's action.

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MOTOR 22nd December 1984

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US delegates denounce regime

Seoul blames it all on Kim

From David Watts
Seoul

The South Korean Government has claimed that Mr Kim Dae Jung hit his own bodyguard in the Seoul airport fracas on Friday and also punched a security man in the face and tried to hit another with his stick.

That was the official government denial offered for the incident in which two US congressmen and a former US ambassador were roughed up on arrival in Seoul as they accompanied Mr Kim back to Korea from the US. Mr Kim promptly denied the government version, with backing from correspondents who accompanied him on the plane.

The Government did not explain why it had been necessary to manhandle the Americans because of Mr Kim's alleged conduct.

The statement was the first of a series of bizarre developments at the weekend as Mr Kim spent his third day at home, hemmed in by a strong police and

security presence and denied permission to go to church.

The American delegation, smarting under the blank denial of events, called Friday's confrontation an insult to President Reagan and the American people and suggested next month's state visit by President Chun Doo Hwan be called off.

The briefing officer, Mr Choi Tae Soon, said Mr Kim had used abusive language to officials at the airport and categorically denied that there had been any beating or punching.

The Government's explanation left television and radio correspondents who accompanied Mr Kim on the plane angry at what they felt was an insult to their intelligence.

Mr Kim said later that, as the security men had grabbed him, he had felt pains in his hips. "I can't recall if I was hit or I hit out," he admitted using strong language at the airport but had not refused to go into the lift. He said he would not be

separated from the Americans, and an official had accepted that.

"When I was pushed into the elevator an official shouted, 'Separate the Americans'. So I shouted at the official, 'You told a lie,'" he said.

The Government continues to maintain that Mr Kim is not under house arrest. Yesterday security men blocked every entry point to the small side street on which Mr Kim's house stands. The only people allowed access to the house are relatives and foreign correspondents. A list of named foreign correspondents is kept and only those who appear on it may go to his house.

In a meeting with the American delegation, the Foreign Minister, Mr Lee Won Kyong, maintained that Mr Kim was not under house arrest despite his inability to leave his house.

The minister denied that any of the events described had taken place. The American delegation said in a prepared

statement last night: "He expressed no regret. He did not inquire about the well-being of the group... The minister implied, in some vague way which he did not define, we had not shown respect for the laws of Korea."

"Given this calculated affront to the American Government and people, we recommend that the White House give serious consideration to the postponement of President Chun's scheduled state visit. Our Government should moderate its short-sighted support for an authoritarian regime which frustrates the Korean people's yearning for democracy."

The delegation said that the whole issue could have been defused by a statement of regret from the Korean Government. On the contrary, the government issued a very strong statement not only denying any violence but harshly criticizing members of the delegation, said Congressman Edward Feighan at a press conference.



Street battle: Riot police break up an anti-American demonstration by students in Manila

Minister apologizes to Israel on Reder

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - Herr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, the Austrian Defence Minister, apologized to Israel for welcoming home the Nazi war criminal, Walter Reder.

In an interview published yesterday in Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, Herr Frischenschlager said he met Reder on his arrival from Italy last month to prevent neo-Nazis from giving the former SS major an enthusiastic reception.

"The emphasis was on the

secret of the operation... that was why I decided to take personal command", he said. "I apologize and express my sorrow to the Israeli public for meeting (him). It was clearly a mistake on my part, and I regret it."

BOSTON: Dr Josef Mengele, accused of atrocities at Auschwitz, may be moving between Chile, Argentina and Uruguay in search of refuge, according to Mr John Loftus, a lawyer

Guerrillas surrender to Marcos

From Keith Dalton
Manila

Muslim guerrillas surrendered at the weekend and promised President Marcos they would help fight communist rebels in the southern Philippines, the presidential palace reported.

In a televised ceremonial surrender at the palace, Mr Marcos embraced the rebel leader, Nur Khan, who presented to the President his AK47 automatic rifle.

"This is a big day for all of us," Mr Marcos said as he shook hands with 147 rebel officers who turned over 115 assorted high-powered weapons.

Mr Marcos promised unconditional amnesty to the 500 troops of Nur Khan, who for 12 years led the Moro National Liberation Front Revolutionary Committee in Davao, on the southern island of Mindanao.

The mass surrender was the biggest since last August when 1,300 MNLF rebels surrendered. More than 53,000 Muslim rebels have laid down their arms since the secessionist rebellion broke out in 1972 over Muslim demands for autonomy in the southern Philippines, according to the state-run Philippines News Agency.

This figure is disputed by observers, however, who say government offers of money, land and houses have led an unknown number of rebels to "surrender" many times over.

Ortega takes an austerity gamble

From Alan Tomlinson
Managua

The Nicaraguan Government has scrapped state subsidies on food prices and devalued the national currency in a manner calculated to push up the cost of imported goods.

The move is a bold and perhaps desperate gamble to halt the economy's steep downhill slide.

The measures are part of a complicated austerity package in support of the war effort to stimulate productivity and squeeze the rampant black market in money and merchandise.

The package, outlined by President Ortega on Friday in a radio and television broadcast was described by a senior government adviser as "economic realism coming to the revolution". The withdrawal of subsidies will double official prices of meat, chicken, eggs, milk, sugar, rice, beans and cooking oil.

Devaluation, effected by introduction of a multiple exchange rate favouring agricultural exports and penalizing non-essential imports, is likely to double the prices of virtually all manufactured goods. Wages are to be allowed to rise by periodic readjustments to cushion the shock.

Foreign exchange for raw materials, fertilizers, machinery and spare parts is to be made more available to producers who will receive the added incentive of higher government prices for livestock and crops.

There is to be a freeze on state spending and creation of new government jobs; non-producing commercial and service sectors will bear the brunt of increased taxation; and interest rates are to rise.

The aim of the package is to squeeze the money supply while channelling more goods to the hard-pressed consumer. The new measures go hand in hand with tighter controls on distribution on goods and stiffer penalties for hoarders and speculators.

The gamble at the centre of the strategy is that as official prices rise and more goods appear in the shops and markets the present exorbitant black market prices will fall because fewer people will need the goods.

He blamed the war against the American-backed Contras and American efforts to block loans to Nicaragua by international banking institutions for much of the economic crisis.

European notebook

Just the nuts and bolts are missing



It all began, appropriately enough, with the Low Voltage Directive. From today it is expected to become one of the main planks of Common Market reform.

Lord Cockfield freely admits it is a "rather dull subject" but crucial to the efficient working of the Community.

"It" is the dreaded jargon-word "harmonization". In its cause Community ministers so far have fought and argued for countless hours to produce no less than 177 council directives amended by 56 Commission directives covering everything from "harmonized" noise of lawnmowers to common measuring instruments for weather forecasting.

The arguments have gone on so long over such small technical details that the Community has ground to a halt in the very areas it most needs to progress. The whole machinery of the biggest market in the world is stalled for want of agreement about a few nuts and bolts.

Today Lord Cockfield, as the commissioner responsible for opening up the EEC's common market, seeks to persuade the internal market council to think big. Instead of insisting on arguing through every detail, he will seek to

persuade ministers to accept a common standard for standards.

Following the trail boldly blazed by the Low Voltage Directive, he will ask that in future the Council should agree basic safety standards for products.

Lord Cockfield also will be urging ministers to adopt the "green channel" approach for crossing borders introduced last year by France and West Germany. Cars with a green sticker would basically be waved across Community borders because the sticker would tell officials the car carried only EEC citizens.

What about the British fear that this would allow terrorists and drug traffickers to run free? "The majority of Europe's citizens are not terrorists or drug peddlars and we are interested in helping that majority," says Lord Cockfield.

The ideas are not new and there is precious little chance of them being accepted today. But the new European Commission is determined not to let them go away. When the internal market council meets again in May, they will be top of the agenda again.

Like naughty children who refuse to eat their food, the ministers will have to face this "dull" meal time and again until they swallow it.

Ian Murray

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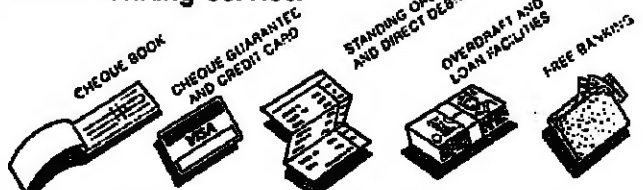
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Mandela rejects release offer but leaves open prospect of negotiations

From Michael Hornsby, Soweto

Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, yesterday turned down the offer made by Mr P. W. Botha, the South African President, on January 31, to release him if he renounced violence as a political instrument.

Mr Mandela appeared, however, to leave open the possibility of negotiations with the Government and a suspension of the "armed struggle" if Mr Botha were to release him and other political prisoners unconditionally, and also to allow the ANC, which has waged a sporadic guerrilla war since 1961, to operate legally.

The ANC leader's terms - his first public statement in South Africa since he was jailed more than 20 years ago - were read out by Miss Zindi Mandela, aged 23, his daughter, at a vibrant and colourful rally attended by about 8,000 people in the Jabulani Amphitheatre here in the heart of South Africa's largest black township five miles south-west of Johannesburg.

The rally was intended chiefly to celebrate the award of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the black Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg. It was organized by the United Democratic Front, a multiracial alliance of radical anti-apartheid groups, many of those leading office-

holders are former members of the ANC. Bishop Tutu, resplendent in purple robes, was the main guest of honour at the rally, which developed into one of the most open and uninhibited expressions of support for the ANC in many years. To "promote the aims" of the organization is a treasonable offence in South Africa.

Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Ismail Ayob, the family's lawyer, were allowed to visit Mr Mandela in the Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town last week to obtain his response to Mr Botha's offer of conditional release. Mrs Mandela could not make her husband's statement public herself because she is a "banned" person.

To repeated shouts of "Amandla", the black nationalist slogan meaning "power", Miss Mandela quoted her father as saying: "I am a member of the African National Congress. I have always been a member of the African National Congress and I will remain a member of the African National Congress until the day I die."

According to his daughter, Mr Mandela also declared: "I am in prison as the representative of the people and of your organization, the African National Congress, which was banned. What freedom am I being offered whilst the organization of the people remains banned?"

"Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts... I cannot and will not give any undertaking (to renounce violence) at a time when I and you the people are not free. Your freedom and mine cannot be separated."

Mr Mandela, who has been in prison since 1962 and was convicted of sabotage and jailed for life in 1964, said he was "not a violent man".

He declared that the ANC had turned to violence only "when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us".

Meanwhile, the South African Department of Prisons has announced that two men serving life terms on Robben Island in Table Bay have accepted release on the same terms as those rejected by Mr Mandela. The authorities have refused to reveal their names.

Dr Allan Boesak, a leading coloured (mixed-race) clergyman, admitted at a UDF rally in Cape Town at the weekend that he had "a relationship" with Miss Di Scott, a white official of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Boesak said the relationship had been "distorted beyond belief" as part of a government smear campaign against him because of his outspoken opposition to apartheid.

but not a single bit of evidence has been produced to indicate that that was done by the South African Government or a department of this country."

Mr Botha said separate talks on Friday and Saturday with Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, that South Africa would consider withdrawing the last of its troops still inside southern Angola.

"The moment we have some indication, some substantial indication, that Swapo (guerrillas) will not continue their southward thrust (into Namibia)."

Dr Crocker will hold further talks with senior South African ministers and officials in Cape Town today and tomorrow.



Beirut blast: An injured woman is helped from the scene when a car bomb blew up in Beirut as the driver tried to start the engine. The driver and another man died.

Car bomb kills 7 in Lebanon

Beirut (Reuters, AP) - A car bomb explosion killed seven people and wounded up to 20 outside a Muslim religious centre in Tripoli yesterday as militiamen tried to push the vehicle away.

Among the dead were two fighters of the Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) who were pushing the car towards a mosque. All the victims were Muslims.

The car, containing an estimated 65lb of explosives, badly damaged the building and two others, including a school. Glass was shattered over a wide area.

Moments before the blast the street was full of children playing, but militiamen cleared the area when they became suspicious of the car 50 yards from the office.

Tawheed, a Sunni Muslim fundamentalist group, accused the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party of planting the bomb.

Meanwhile, Israeli planes bombed a building used by a Palestinian guerrilla faction in the Beqaa valley yesterday, killing a woman and child and wounding the woman's husband.

The strike destroyed a building in Taalabaya, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, a mile east of Chitara, headquarters of the Syrian Army in Lebanon.

Reporters said the building had been used by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a pro-Soviet faction of the PLO. But they said the guerrillas had left the building several days ago.

At the time of the strike, rallies were being held in Taalabaya and nearby Syrian-occupied towns to mark the national referendum in Syria to endorse the re-election of President Assad.

In southern Lebanon, guerrillas kept up attacks on Israeli troops preparing to complete their pullout from Sidon. Explosions rocked the town during the night as gunmen attacked an Israeli position and fired rocket-propelled grenades. Lebanese security sources said three Israelis were wounded when a grenade hit one of their positions, but there was no Israeli confirmation.

A strongpoint on the coast road nine miles south was hit during the night by a grenade that started a fire. There was no word on casualties.

French Communists stifle voice of party reformers

From Diana Geddes, Paris

As the five-day debate of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party came to an end yesterday, it was clear that the small band of so-called reformers, or reformists, had been effectively stifled, though not totally eliminated.

Although M Pierre Juquin, former official party spokesman and the most prominent of the reformers, lost his seat on the 21-member Politburo, he was re-elected by a sizable majority of the 1,717 delegates to the 145-member Central Committee.

Two other leading reformers, M Felix Darnet and M Marcel Rigout, one of the four former Communist ministers who left President Mitterrand's Government last July, also retained seats on the Central Committee.

Other reformers were less fortunate. Of the 20 Central Committee members who lost their seats yesterday, 12 had adopted publicly a critical stance towards many of the policies put forward in a lengthy draft resolution to the congress.

The resolution, which reflects the dominant pro-Moscow conservative line of the leader-

ship, was adopted by more than 96 per cent of the delegates.

Although no one voted against the resolution, there were 65 abstentions, which is unheard of in French Communist Party congresses, where the number of abstentions can usually be counted on the fingers of one hand.

That degree of dissent could not be ignored if it were to be contained. In particular, a sop had to be thrown to the significant and growing number of critics of the official party line among the rank and file. That is probably why M Juquin and the other two leading reformers have been retained.

Earlier M Juquin, who would like to see the party evolve along Euro-Communist lines, had repeated his criticisms of both the leadership's analysis of the party's ills and its proposals for the best way forward, and called for a more open internal debate.

But his tone was extraordinarily moderate, and he promised to abide by the party rule of democratic centralism and to apply the decisions of the majority once the resolution was adopted. He wanted a

"renovated party but not a split party," he insisted. His speech was received in stony silence by the party leadership, but significantly won applause from about a third of the delegates.

M Juquin's removal from the Politburo is nevertheless a clear and severe sanction. Departures from this powerful executive committee of the party are rare. A few other reformers made speeches during the five-day congress.

As expected, M Georges Marchais was re-elected Secretary General by the newly elected Central Committee. Although M Marchais, who has held the post for 13 years, is increasingly unpopular among Communist Party supporters, it is not the custom to remove secretaries general. To do so would be tantamount to admitting that the party itself was wrong.

Commenting on the re-election of the three reformers M Marchais said: "Our party has the necessary strength and maturity to confront this situation, which is indeed unprecedented, and to allow the party to evolve in a positive way."

Protesters brave curfew in Noumea

Noumea (Reuters) - Thousands of people defied New Caledonia's official curfew last night to protest against independence plans for France's troubled South Pacific territory. Cars and pedestrians, many of them waving French flags, crowded the town centre at the start of the regular overnight curfew, strictly enforced since its imposition last month when France declared a state of emergency here.

There were no arrests, although M Edouard Pisani, the special French envoy, had said curfew-breakers would be held. The protest broke up after a speech by M Jacques Laffeur, the white settler political leader, who rejected M Pisani's independence plan.

Hope for jailed Britons in Libya

Mr Ron Brown, the Labour MP who returned to London yesterday from a mercy mission to Tripoli, said the Libyan authorities had agreed to review the cases of two jailed Scotsmen.

He said Libya had invited the wives of Mr Robert Maxwell, a Glasgow engineer serving a 12-year sentence for industrial espionage, and Mr Michael King, an engineer from Fife serving five years for drug possession, to visit Tripoli.

Adams invitation

New York (AP) - Ten US Congressmen said they had invited Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin President in Northern Ireland, to join Washington protests against Mrs Margaret Thatcher during her visit there later this month.

Reactor blocked

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - The United States has persuaded France to drop plans to sell a nuclear reactor to Israel because of Israel's failure to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the strain the deal would put on the country's ailing economy, Haaretz reported.

Prisoner dies

Santiago (AFP) - One of 240 students arrested for "illegally" assembling for a student social work in the town of Acapulco has died from "a heart attack while sleeping" in police custody, Chile's military police announced.

Mau Mau plea

Nairobi (AP) - President Moi of Kenya has agreed to a request by former Mau Mau independence fighters to have a revised history written about their guerrilla struggle against British colonial rule in correct the "hearsay" of present history books, newspapers reported.

Games killer

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Daniel Young, aged 21, who drove his car along a crowded pavement on the eve of the Olympic Games, killing a girl and injuring 48 other people, was found guilty of murder and 48 counts of attempted murder. The jury must decide whether he was legally insane.

Laos body hunt

Bangkok (AFP) - An official US-Lao team began investigating the crash site in southern Laos of a US aircraft shot down during the Vietnam war after Vietnamese approved joint efforts to find Americans reported missing in action, Hanoi Radio said.

Ghana round-up

Abidjan (Reuters) - Several dissidents plotting to destabilize Ghana during a provincial tour by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the country's leader, have been arrested, Accra radio reported.

Memory failure

Louisville, Kentucky (AP) - The artificial heart implanted in William Schroeder on November 25 is functioning flawlessly, but strokes he suffered later have so severely impaired his memory that he is unable to learn to operate the machinery that powers the heart, the New York Times reported.

Still a myth

Peking (AP) - New details of the capture of a hairy ape-like male beast, reported by the Yangcheng Evening News in Canton, suggest it is a rare monkey, not the mythical "yeti" previously claimed.

Admission on Maputo rebels

From Our Own Correspondent

Mr Pk Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has admitted explicitly for the first time that Mozambican insurgents may be receiving support from South Africa.

He insists, however, that no such assistance is coming from any government department.

Mr Botha made the admission at the weekend after a meeting last Friday of the joint South African-Mozambican security commission, set up under the terms of the Nkomati Non-aggression Accord signed by Pretoria and Maputo on March 16 last year.

Mr Botha said at the meeting - the first since October 11 last - that Mr Sergio Vieira, Mozambique's Internal Security Minister, had "submitted to us evidence indicating that there

might be elements inside South Africa supporting Renamo".

Guerrillas of Renamo, also known as the Mozambique National Resistance, have stepped up their attacks in recent months. The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported last week that the guerrillas had blown up a railway bridge, halting trains between South African and Mozambique.

Mr Botha said that the South African government has "gone out of its way to ensure that elements from South Africa do not transgress (the Nkomati Accord)".

"I cannot say that it has not happened. I believe there are elements in this country that are supplying Renamo with assistance in some form or another."

Riot police disperse students

Nairobi (AP) - Police fired tear gas yesterday to disperse more than 2,000 students at an outdoor prayer meeting at Nairobi University.

At least one student was arrested, witnesses said. Thirty students were being treated in hospital afterwards for fractures, lacerations and chemical burns which were apparently caused by the gas. One injured student was guarded by two armed policemen.

The students have been boycotting classes since last Tuesday when three student leaders were expelled from the university without explanation and five others lost their scholarships.

The state Voice of Kenya radio said the police resorted to tear gas when the "unco-operative and violent" students defied orders to disperse.

The student seen being arrested was identified as Julius Mwangi Mwangi, one of the three expelled and a former chairman of the Students' Organization of Nairobi University. Mr Mwangi was stripped of his underpants and beaten by police before being taken away, according to one of the injured students.

The Government ordered all students to end the boycott today or face expulsion, the radio said.

Meanwhile President Moi has banned toy pistols, saying they had been used to terrorize law-abiding citizens.

There have been no reports of their use in robberies or other illegal activities in the past year.

Howe insists West serious on arms cuts

Sofia (AP, Reuters) - Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arriving in Bulgaria yesterday, said he hoped his visit to this Soviet bloc country would help to improve East-West relations.

He is meeting President Zhivkov and other leaders during his one-day visit before travelling to Turkey, the final stop on his three-nation trip. According to the official news agency, BTA, Sir Geoffrey underlined Britain's commitment to better East-West relations.

He arrived from Bucharest, where he emphasized in talks with President Ceausescu of Romania and Mr Stefan An-

drei, the Foreign Minister, that the Western Alliance, including the United States, was serious in seeking progress in arms control.

He made clear that his present trip and a tour of Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany in April were part of a Nato effort to forge a more comprehensive structure for East-West Relations being dominated by the state of US-Soviet nuclear arms talks.

However, he dismissed a Romanian proposal for a conference of Nato and Warsaw Pact allies to run parallel with the superpower talks to begin in Geneva on March 12.

Leading article, page 15

Church supporters still defiant

From Roger Boyes

The gulf in Polish society, glaringly exposed by the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, could be measured in kilometres at the weekend: From the prayers, plaudits and defiance in the priest's home village near the Polish-Soviet border, to the white-washed government boulevards in Warsaw, where the talk is of the wounds and nothing to do with politics in the pulpit.

To mark the sentencing of the priest's secret police killers, Poles flocked to the village of Suchowola, where Father Jerzy was brought up. Only a few dozen kilometres from the Soviet Union, it made a curious sight: the priest's relatives, still uncomfortable that their

brother and son has become a Solidarity martyr, surrounded by a swelling crowd fiercely singing patriotic anthems, raising their hands in V-for-victory salutes.

Similar defiance could again be seen yesterday in the priest's former church - and final resting place - Saint Stanislaw Kostka in Warsaw. The trial, with all its qualified candour, has done little to heal the wounds and nothing to impede Father Popieluszko's progress towards the status of a martyr.

The Council of Ministers - in a declaration printed over the weekend - said that the trial had not, as suggested by the West, created new tensions between the state and the Catholic Church. But the fact

remained, "the freedom of religion, guaranteed by the constitution... cannot be exploited for anti-socialist activities."

All "destructive activity" against the socialist state would be met "bluntly and resolutely". The Minister for Religious Affairs, Adam Lopatka, was quoted in the West at the weekend as saying that Father Popieluszko earlier in his career could have prevented the murder.

Proposals have been put forward for new legislation limiting the intrusion of "political priests" - an idea which, if realized, will pave the way for much tougher controls on politics from the pulpit.

Andropov's men given a boost

Pravda has published an essay on the late President Andropov duty days before the anniversary of President Chernenko's election as his successor as General Secretary. It underlines the contrast many Russians see between the two, and reflects the rising influence of young Andropov protégés in the Politburo, above all Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The implication appears to be that the future belongs to those moulded in the Andropov image rather than followers of the present leader", one diplomat said.

Mr Chernenko, who had been absent from view since December 27, may meet Mr Andropov's successor, the Greek Prime Minister, who arrives today for talks.



Laughing it off: Dr Sidney Alexander (left), head of Physicians for Social Responsibility and Dr Yevgeny Chazov, director of the Soviet Cardiology Research Centre, at a Los Angeles news conference, where the Russian denied he was President Chernenko's personal physician.

Battle for chess title begins to hot up

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A dramatic second successive win by Gary Kasparov, the 20-year-old challenger in the world chess championships in Moscow, has put Anatoly Karpov under pressure after a gruelling six months of play. But chess experts in Moscow point out that Karpov is still leading 5-3 and only needs one more win to clinch the championship again.

Kasparov won the 48th game on Saturday on the 67th move, when Karpov resigned.

Last October, when Kasparov's youthful promise seemed to be crumbling fast in the face of 33-year-old Karpov's mastery play, experts began to think that Kasparov was heading for a humiliating defeat.

The consensus now at the Hotel Sport, where the championship is now being held, is that Kasparov's early tactics failed to take into account Karpov's long experience and machine-like control. He then settled down to play for draws.

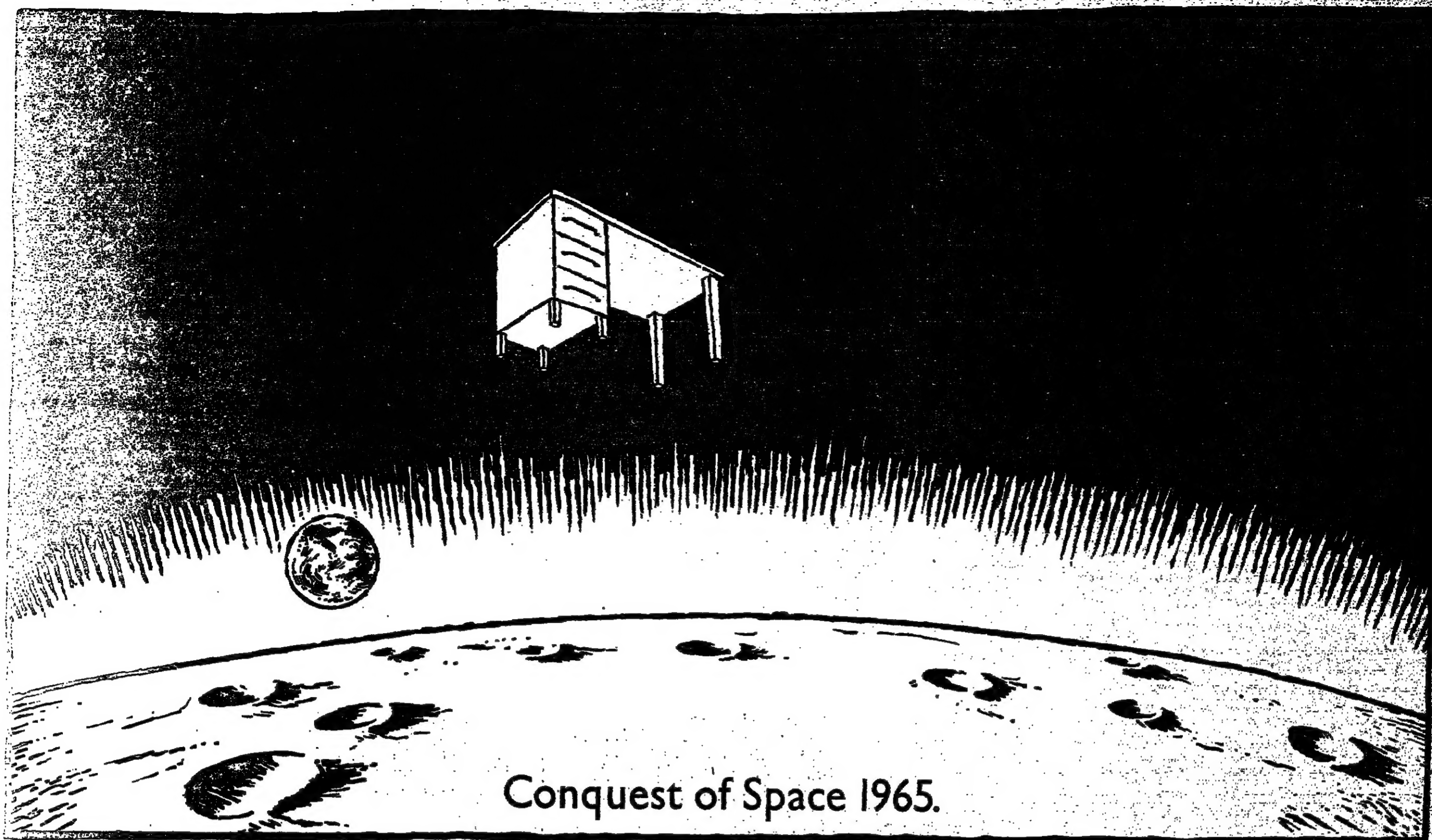
The result has been a series of frustratingly dull games, but

also a fascinating study in psychological warfare.

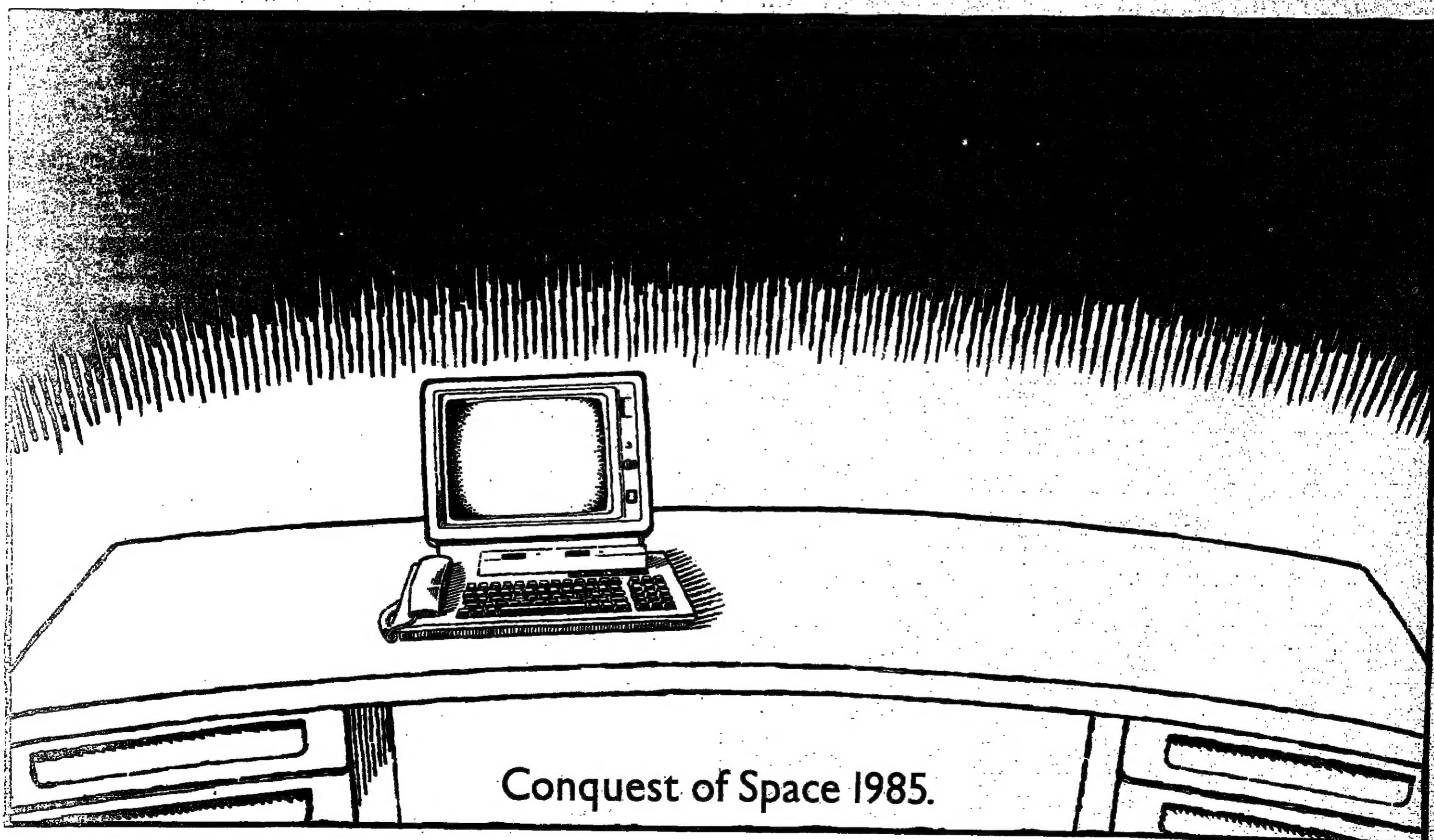
Forty-eighth game (Kasparov, white; Karpov, black)

Petrow Defence									
1	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
2	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
3	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
4	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
5	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
6	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
7	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
8	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
9	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
10	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
11	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
12	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
13	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
14	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
15	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
16	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
17	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
18	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
19	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
20	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
21	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
22	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
23	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
24	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
25	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
26	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
27	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
28	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
29	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
30	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
31	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
32	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
33	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
34	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
35	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
36	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
37	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
38	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
39	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
40	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
41	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
42	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
43	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
44	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
45	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
46	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
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49	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
50	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
51	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
52	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
53	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
54	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
55	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
56	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
57	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
58	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
59	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
60	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
61	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
62	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
63	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
64	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
65	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
66	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
67	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
68	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
69	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
70	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
71	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
72	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
73	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
74	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
75	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
76	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
77	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
78	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
79	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
80	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
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82	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
83	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
84	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
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87	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
88	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
89	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
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93	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
94	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
95	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
96	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
97	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
98	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
99	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40
100	P-48	P-44	P-4	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40	P-40

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Better times around the corner

Speedy economic recovery should bring the figures down

In the first of three articles by correspondents of The Times in Europe, MICHAEL BRYON reports from Bonn on the Federal Republic's unusually high level of unemployment.

There were more unemployed people in West Germany last month than at any time since the founding of the Federal Republic in 1949. The total rose to 2,679,000, representing 10.6 per cent of the population.

The Federal Employment Office at Nuremberg, which collects statistics and administers unemployment benefits, blames the exceptionally cold January weather, which affected particularly the building and mining industries. But it is said the rise would not disappear overnight, though there are hopes in Germany that the average for 1985 will fall to below nine per cent.

For most of its existence West Germany has known only very low unemployment rates. The postwar record was reached in 1949, during the allied occupation, when millions of refugees had streamed in from the East and the Government had not yet undertaken the currency reform.

For several years West Germany was protected from the recession that hit most Western countries in the late 1970s, and unemployment began to rise sharply to reach

levels common in other European Community members only three years ago. As the economy quickly picks up again, however, the centre-right coalition is confident that the boom in exports and in business confidence will soon start to reduce the total.

Unemployment benefits, generous in West Germany, is financed by employers' contributions collected and paid by the Federal Labour Office. The Federal Government will make up the difference if there is a sudden rise in the jobs total, and consequently in the payments.

A worker qualifies for benefits only if he has paid social security contributions for a full year in the past three years. Self-employed people receive no benefit unless they have paid these contributions voluntarily. The amount depends on a person's salary; the more he earns, the more he receives in benefit.

A single worker receives 63 per cent of his last salary, a

married man with children 68 per cent. These payments continue for a year. After that, the state pays "unemployment help" at the slightly lower rate of 58 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

Part 1
West Germany

WEST GERMANY	
	% unemployed (official figures)
1980	3.8
1981	5.5
1982	7.5
1983	9.1
1984	9.1
1985 (January)	10.6

While unemployed, a worker must report to the local labour office and be willing to accept appropriate jobs. The rules have recently been tightened, and there is now an automatic eight-week cut-off in a person's unemployment benefit if he refuses a job.

JOBLESS PERCENTAGES				
	FRANCE	GERMANY	ITALY	UK
1974	2.8	1.6	5.3	3.1
1980	6.3	3.0	7.4	5.9
1981	7.3	4.4	8.3	10.6
1982	8.0	6.1	9.7	12.3
1983	8.0	9.0	9.7	13.1
1984	8.9	8.1	10.4	13.2

National methods of calculating unemployment differ. The most universally used standard is the standard average annual rates above provided by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Tomorrow: France



Relief hope: An Ethiopian child waits with a health card

Mengistu calls on professions to help in relief camps

From Paul Vallely, Addis Ababa

Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, has issued a call to all his citizens "with suitable skills" to help at resettlement centres and relief camps.

He made the announcement as part of an austerity package to aid the famine relief operation in a speech on Ethiopian television and radio on Saturday evening.

He said in a rare address to the nation that the Government would issue directives to stop what he called the abuse of national resources.

These would include a ban on the import of luxury items, private cars and textiles; limitations on the use of government loans for private housing; and restrictions on the use of petrol, except in the public service.

Those with "suitable skills", by which he was understood to mean doctors, engineers and other professionals, would be asked to offer their services on a rota basis, at resettlement centres and relief camps, the colonel said.

The Ethiopian Government has declined to show the results of its cholera tests to Mr Kurt Jansson, the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, at a meeting with the Ethiopian Minister of Health this week-end.

The meeting was requested by Mr Jansson, who is in charge

of the international relief for areas of the country affected by famine. It was scheduled originally for Thursday and then postponed by Mr Gizaw Tsehai, the minister, until Saturday.

It is now more than two weeks since samples were taken and the results were promised. Mr Jansson said after the meeting: "The minister told me that there was no cholera. He said he had passed the information on to the World Health Organization."

Sources close to the UN said that the Ethiopian politician simply made the claim without handing over the test results.

"The UN is in a difficult position," one observer said. "They do not have the authority to demand the results or to order independent tests. They are just forced to accept the Government's word, however unsatisfactory they may privately feel that to be."

Another UN relief worker said that the Ethiopian Government had ordered, through Unicef directly and through agencies, \$5 million worth of medical equipment and drugs used in the standard treatment for cholera.

Senior officials at the World Vision aid agency are understood not to have ruled out the idea of making their own test on 51 people who have contracted what they call "suspected cholera" at their feeding centre at Ansokia in northern Shoa.

Colombo urged to talk with Tamils

From a Correspondent, Delhi

The Sri Lankan Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathumudali, flew back to Colombo after a two-day visit to Delhi, where he had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and other Indian leaders.

The two sides have agreed to maintain close contact "at an appropriate high level," he said in a statement before he left.

The Indian Prime Minister "understands the concern and aspiration of all sections of the Sri Lankan people in this matter and I have assured him of our President's and Government's full awareness of India's position."

The talks, which lasted an hour, reviewed the situation arising out of the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka and its impact on relations between the two countries.

While the Indian Govern-

ment spokesman described the talks as useful, Indian sources said Delhi impressed upon the Sri Lankan minister the need to resume dialogue with moderate Tamil leaders and discuss with them their demand for greater autonomy.

Delhi is believed to have assured Mr Athulathumudali that India favoured a political solution of Tamil question within the framework of a united and sovereign Sri Lanka. It also tried to allay Sri Lankan doubts that India was allowing Tamil terrorists to operate from its territory.

It was not known whether Mr Athulathumudali gave an assurance that Colombo would soon resume dialogue with the Tamil United Liberation Front, which has been looking to Delhi for diplomatic help in its attempt to seek concessions from President Jayewardene's Government.

India frees arms plane after questioning crew

Delhi (AP) - A Zairian cargo plane, loaded with ammunition destined for Sri Lanka, left for Colombo yesterday after being detained overnight by authorities in southern India, an airport official said.

A British flight engineer, who asked not to be named, said the DC8 was flying from Amman, Jordan, to Colombo with crates of ammunition for the Sri Lankan Army. "It is an official flight. It's not a gun-running or a terrorist flight. We have official documents; all the boxes are labelled for the Sri Lankan Army."

The official at Trivandrum airport said the plane left with its four-man crew and cargo

after being held for 26 hours for departure clearance. It was forced to land on Saturday as it ran out of fuel. It was detained when airport authorities found that it was loaded with Portuguese-made arms and ammunition destined for Sri Lanka, United News of India reported.

Sri Lanka has been seeking foreign military equipment for its battle against separatist Tamil guerrillas.

The incident occurred as Sri Lanka's National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathumudali, held talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in Delhi on Sri Lanka's ethnic conflict and ways to improve relations between the two countries.

Three British journalists held in Sri Lanka

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Three British journalists have been arrested in the north of Sri Lanka and brought to jail in Colombo. They are said to have been working for a new feature agency, owned by Lord Cranborne, called International News Agency.

They are Mr Nicholas Coleridge, Mr Michael Zallakas, and Mr Peter Jouvencel. They were visited yesterday by the British consul in Colombo, Mr Clifford Harrison. A British High Commissioner spokesman said: "They have no complaints about their treatment, and we expect them to be deported."

The three were picked up by the Sri Lankan Army in Jaffna district while filming fishing villages there, he said. When they arrived in Sri Lanka they said they were tourists.

Sihanouk claims Chinese will come to rescue

By Our Foreign Staff

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Cambodia, said yesterday that he hoped the Chinese would soon give "active support" to his beleaguered forces.

Speaking at the front-line Village One, Phum Thmey, inside Cambodia, he said China had promised to teach Vietnam "a second lesson". The first, he said, was when they invaded North Vietnam six years ago.

The Prince was welcoming ambassador from North Korea, Bangladesh, Senegal and Mauritania to his coalition "Government of Democratic Korea". As the champagne corks popped, he told his visitors that a decisive battle was going on nine miles away, where his forces were under heavy pressure.

Soares coalition allies pick new leader

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

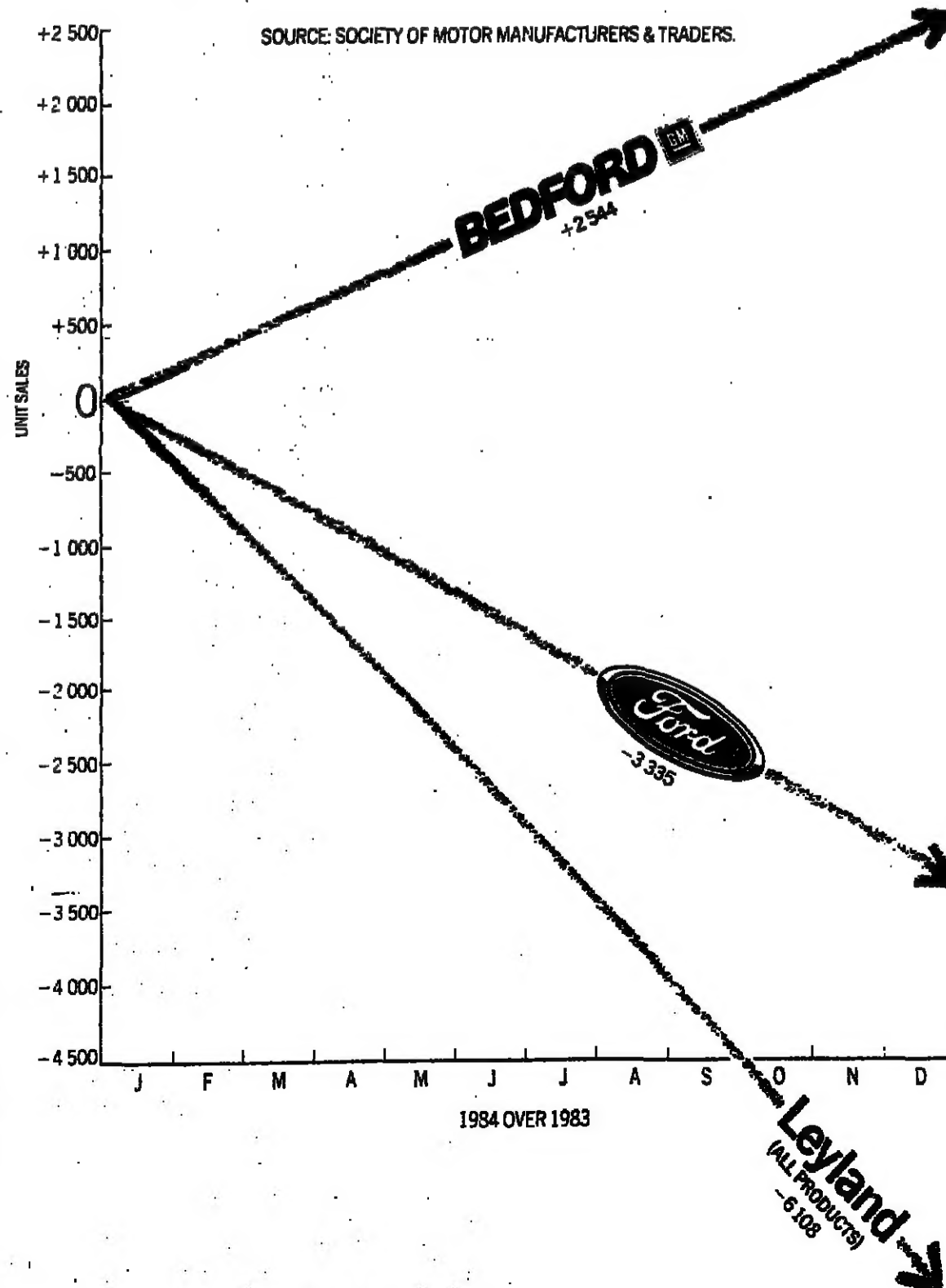
Portugal's Social Democrats yesterday chose the Minister of Justice Senhor Rui Machete as their new leader after 19 hours of debate in the political committee. He will replace Senhor Carlos Mota Pinto, who is Deputy Prime Minister in Dr Mario Soares's coalition Government.

Senhor Mota Pinto resigned as leader when he failed to gain the support he expected after calling for a vote of confidence from his party. The main cause

of the split was the choice of a candidate in the coming presidential elections.

Senhor Machete is also expected to become Deputy Prime Minister but he has said he does not intend to take on the post of Minister of Defence, which was also held by Senhor Mota Pinto. A reshuffle of the Government is expected after a summit between the Socialists and Social Democrats this week.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SALES IN 1984 HELD SOME SURPRISES. EVEN FOR BEDFORD.



UK commercial vehicles registrations in 1984 revealed some good news.

And some bad news.

The good news was a healthy 6.9 per cent increase in sales by Bedford.

This being against a modest growth of only 0.4 per cent for truck and van registrations overall.

The bad news, for other major commercial vehicle manufacturers, was a chilling decrease in registrations of many thousands.

While in real terms Bedford showed a major increase of 2 544 new vehicle registrations over 1983's figures.

This success is only partly due to runaway demand for the Bedford Astra Van.

At the heavier end, overall truck registrations increased by 5.7 per cent but Bedford's volume increased by 11.9 per cent, more than double the average increase.

Bedford already is Britain's largest specialist commercial vehicle organisation (and a major exporter for 50 years).

Bedford's increasing sales are a convincing demonstration of our belief that specialisation means vehicles better specified to do the job.

Yet as large as we are in terms of sales and lead position, the resources behind Bedford are even greater.

Bedford is part of the General Motors Truck and Bus Group, the world's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles.

Together we're evolving our commercial vehicle range with advanced new entries.

And these are likely to be an even more unpleasant surprise for the competition.

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How to avoid getting stuck in the wrong career.

You start at a disadvantage.

Aged 21, or younger, you are expected to pick a career that will shape the rest of your life.

How unreasonable.

After all, would you marry a girl you'd never met? Or buy a house you'd never seen?

It's just as foolish to plunge into a career you know nothing about.

There's not much point in discovering, halfway up the ladder in, say, banking, that you'd rather be making documentary films.

Or serving abroad with the Foreign Office.

Ten years hence, you'll probably have a mortgage and a young family.

It will be, in the words of the song, much too late for goodbye.

First, find out what you're good at.

Ideally, you wouldn't specialise straightaway.

You'd spend your first few years exploring different jobs.

Finding out what excites and what bores you. What you're good at and what you should definitely avoid. (As Somerset Maugham said, only the mediocre are always at their best.)

Above all, you'd discover what you most enjoy doing. Then you'd stick at it.

Unfortunately, with three million out of work, nobody can afford to flit from job to job.

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Or is there?

We'll coax your talents out of hiding.

As well as soldiering, an Army Officer can find himself tackling unusual jobs.

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The list could go on to fill the rest of this page.

Think about it. What other career could allow you to develop in so many different directions?

Broadening the mind.

Our work takes us all over the world. Places like Berlin and Hong Kong could be familiar territory.

You would live and work in them, not just visit as a tourist.

But don't expect life to be one long holiday.

You might well serve in Northern Ireland. Or on the tense East/West German border.

We may send you to the snake-infested jungles of Belize. (You'll need a machete and your wits about you.)

Picture yourself trekking out of Kathmandu to pay pensions to retired Gurkha warriors.

Officers serving with the Gurkhas must speak Gurkhali. So we'd teach you.

We could also teach you Arabic, Chinese, German, Russian, Spanish and Swahili. (Not to mention quite a few computer languages.)

Room at the top.

Naturally, we hope most of the young men we train will make their long term careers with us.

But we've had our share of failures.

Several very promising officers have, for instance, gone on to become Prime Ministers.

(Six out of the nine post-war British Prime Ministers served as Army Officers.)

Others deserted us for big business.

(At the last count, the heads of 32 of the top 100 companies in the UK.)

All these renegades recognise the value of an Army training.

So if, after three, five or eight years, you leave us, you will have impeccable credentials.

And a very clear idea of how you want your career to develop.

An advertisement can only begin to touch on the huge variety of an Army Officer's work.

Someone who can tell you more is Major John Floyd.

Write to him at Empress State Building, Army Officer Entry, Department F2, Lillie Rd., London SW6 1TR.

He'll want to know your date of birth, where you are currently studying and the qualifications you have or expect.

In return he'll help you get details of the hundred and one careers that await you as an Army Officer.



Army Officer

THE ARTS

Lambeth

Television
School-days

Lent (BBC2) began with some Elgar, then which there is nothing more English - unless it be the preparatory school. A recent study of childhood autobiographies has suggested that the English are uniquely preoccupied with early school life, and last night's play could be taken as another example of that obsession when an orphaned schoolboy finds himself the only pupil during an Easter vacation. He is surrounded by difficult, and eccentric people, who seem to be the only inhabitants of such schools, but with their sometimes unwitting assistance he begins the difficult passage from 'innocence' to adolescence - 'I don't want to change', he remarks at one point and then announces the major theme of this drama.

It was a very attractive play, in which the adults reacquired childish qualities and the child had something of an adult's solemnity. Its setting in the early Fifties lent it the charm of middle distance, and Michael Wilcock's beautiful script evoked that combination of nostalgia, unhappiness and comic inconsequence which characterizes a secluded world about to disappear.

Peter Ackroyd

London debuts
Equal measures

It is astonishing that it has taken this long for the Basle-based but Spanish-orientated early music ensemble Hesperion XX to get to London. For several years, inspired by the viol player Jordi Savall and the singer Montserrat Figueras, they have shown in their recordings a refreshing approach to their art. One, based on equal measures of scholarship and instinct, their Early Music Network programme, 'Music from the time of Miguel de Cervantes', revealed them as even more compelling performers in the flesh as they despatched a rich selection from a curiously dark and sensual repertoire with the kind of professionalism only rarely found among comparable British groups.

The most spectacular Hispanic-instrumental form of this line were the *Diferencias*, comparable to the English *divisions* and *heisterion* XX in their playing of three examples by Cabezon had the distinct advantage of the services not only of Savall but of the cornettist Bruce Dickey, each of them arguably the greatest exponent in his field. But in Moorish romances and other songs by less well-known composers like Fuenferraz, Narvaez, Viqueque and the talented Francisco Guerrero it was Figueras, with her voluptuously coloured inflections, who dominated the evening.

S. P.

The hit musical *Me and my Girl* bounces back on to the West End stage tomorrow. Lynne Truss talked to director Mike Ockrent

Doing the Lambeth walk

Mike Ockrent's revival of *Me and My Girl*, opening at the Adelphi tomorrow, is the first big musical he has directed. When I met him he was attending the recording of the songs for a soundtrack LP of the show, swaying happily to a marvellous Big Band arrangement of the Thirties classic 'Love Makes the World Go Round'. 'This is just wonderful. It's an uplifting experience.'

Ockrent is 38 and has been a director since he left Edinburgh University with a physics degree in 1969. 'I was very fortunate in that I won a place on the ITV trainee directors scheme - which people like Trevor Nunn had been on - and that made up my mind about my future. There was one wonderful day when I had the choice between that and staying on to do a PhD. And I chose the theatre.' Three years as an associate director at the Perth Theatre was followed by a period as artistic director of the Traverse in Edinburgh from 1973 to 1976. 'One of the most creative and enjoyable experiences I've had. It allowed me to develop relationships and become brave with ideas.'

Since 1976 Ockrent has worked mainly in London and has been responsible for some very successful productions, including *Once a Catholic*, *Education Rite*, *Passion Play* (twice) and *The New*. He is now also an associate director of the Haymarket in Leicester, where the new production of *Me and My Girl* originated, and where it broke all box office records.

'The success of these productions has led people to think that I'm just a commercial comedy director. It just so happens that my hit shows have been comedies, but then I

always try to persuade the writers I work with to call their plays comedies. Peter Nichols' *Passion Play* is a comedy, but it's a very serious and powerful one. I think Chekhov was right: drama is essentially about 'the comedy of life'.

Me and My Girl carries with it an expectation of success. Although it has not been produced professionally in London for more than 30 years it has been a mainstay of the amateur repertoires, achieving more than 700 productions. And the original West End show of 1937 was hugely popular, running for 1,646 performances. Based on an idea by its original star Lupino Lane, it tells the story of a comic Lambeth wide-boy, Bill Sumbrook, who learns he is by birth an aristocrat and who is pressured by his titled relations to become upper-class and forget about his Lambeth sweetheart Sally. The original Noel Gay score includes 'Lambeth Walk' and the title-song 'Me and My Girl' (not to be confused with 'For Me and My Gal'), for the new production other Noel Gay songs of the period have been added: 'The Sun Has Got His Hat On', 'Love Makes the World Go Round' and 'Leaning on a Lamp-Post'.

The dialogue has been completely rewritten. 'One of the reasons it hasn't been revived professionally was that the book as used by the amateurs wasn't wonderful.' Ockrent got together with revue-writer Stephen Fry, an actor, and restructured it, working in the new songs and cutting material that seemed outdated. Many of the original jokes ('Do you know my daughter, May?') have been left in and on the whole

the Leicester audiences have loved them.

'There's a joke I particularly like, where the family solicitor says to Bill, concerning his correspondence, 'You've a great deal that's outstanding' to which Bill replies, 'You've got some pretty impressive qualities yourself.' That one didn't get a laugh in Leicester so we cut it, but we're giving it one or two tries in the London previews, simply because we love it.'

Working on *Me and My Girl* we were very much aware that it's a typical story from the Thirties depression: somebody from a very poor background is suddenly offered a fantastical million-pound prize. Many Hollywood musicals of the Thirties have exactly the same story: someone finds a bank book in which an ancestor in 1253 has invested, suppose, half a penny, which means that he owns the whole of New Jersey! In times of depression people gravitate towards that kind of story.

'But we still can't be sure that *Me and My Girl* will work. It does have a lot of memories for a certain generation: we've all had letters from people who saw the original production and remember it as a happy show. But we hope that another generation will be brought in by the show's modern musical production values: the scale is quite impressive, with the huge production numbers and sophisticated scenic effects which audiences nowadays expect.'

What Ockrent has not gone for, however, is the sort of star lead the show originally had. Bill is played by Robert Lindsay, who is first and foremost an actor, not a comedian or an entertainer. 'I was looking for a sense of reality

behind the comedy, so the whole cast is theatrically based: it's not the normal type of musical casting. We wanted the truth of the play to come through. Bill isn't just a caricature cheeky Cockney; we see him as someone who's seduced by wealth and power and endangers the truest thing in his life, his relationship with his girlfriend. I don't think for a moment that what the Thirties play had in mind.'

For the finale of the show Ockrent has created 'an MGM moment'. 'At school I was always reading huge German tomes on the theory of film'. A few years ago he and Willy Russell wrote a screenplay for Paul McCartney called *Band on the Run* - but it wasn't made. 'It's very hard for theatre directors to make the break into films without having the intermediate experience of working in television.' But he has every intention of trying both fairly soon. As a co-founder of a production company, Quintet Films, he is about to direct a television version of a Noel Coward short story for a BBC series, and is considering possible film scripts.

But for the time being his theatre commitments continue, predominantly with new plays. He loves working with writers and feels strongly that they should be helped and encouraged as much as possible. He quite understands the despair that drove Peter Nichols to renounce the theatre. 'We don't nurture our playwrights in this country. They work so much on their own that we really ought to love them and spoil them and make them feel part of the theatrical structure. I do hope that it will one day be realized that playwrights are the most valuable assets we've got.'



Leaning on a lamp-post: Mike Ockrent

Concerts

BBC SO/Wand
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Symphony Orchestra's limps - but more of that later.

The cameras (whose handiwork may be seen in May) were there, I suspect, largely for Viktoria Mullova, 24 years old and recently defected. As first prize-winner of the 1982 Tchaikovsky Competition, Ms Mullova and her violin are well used to the white lights, the monitors and the cue sheets: her playing, indeed, could be made for them. Her Tchaikovsky Concerto was brilliantly lit, breathtakingly reliable and faultlessly paced. Rhythms were punctuated by pointed passages work transformed from fantasy into crude, and canzonetta rendered exclusively and perfectly instrumental. It was a performance set on earning marks out of ten: music-making in these circumstances must be an incidental consideration.

That sense of being driven towards some internally or externally imposed goal is, of course, the very stuff of which Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony is made. Difficult to know whether the flying baton was a gesture of protest against the loud insensitivity of the cameramen or a retrospective shot at Stalin's Socialist realism. Either way, it was a not insignificant illustration of the extreme, unmodified violence of Maxim Shostakovich's reading. Every note, from the bayonet-like opening figures through the Scherzo's savage hymn to banality, to the stifled solo voices of flute, clarinet and oboe, existed only as preparation for those last, preposterously searing violin perorations.

Hilary Finch

Nash Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

Another rich mixture from the Nash Ensemble in their series highlighting Italian music from Boccherini to Berio. And despite a group of voluptuously Italianate and inventive songs by Bellini and the evidently more passionate Verdi, sung with complete involvement by Felicity Palmer, it was Berio, vintage 1953, who provided the most intense experience of the evening through his *Chamber Music* settings for mezzo-soprano, clarinet, harp and cello of three poems from James Joyce's eponymous collection.

In this brief cycle, music and words are fused together as though the same mind had created them. The musical allusions that saturate Joyce's lines must have helped inspire the composer, but all the same the sheer richness of every pitch, timbre and duration in the first song, 'Strings in the earth and air', is uncanny. And how bold to illustrate the waters, with exactly that - a low, strangely melancholy unison A - before the instruments scatter in the face of the cold, grey winds that disturb the surface.

Miss Palmer sang the cycle with her customary penetrating yet rich timbre, and David Ritchie played the ensemble of Michael Collins (clarinet), Skilla Kanga (harp) and Christopher van Kampen (cello) were with her in every whisper, every outburst, every tugging, loving emotion.

Earlier, by way of a curtain

Stephen Pettitt

LSO/Shostakovich
Barbican Hall

Twice Richard Baker apologized for the hasty installation of BBC's camera crew: twice, before a note had sounded, he told us this was an intensely interesting concert. Intense it may have been; interesting it was not. Indeed, the single most gripping moment was when Maxim Shostakovich, nearing the end of his father's Fifth Symphony, sent his baton flying in the direction of Kurt-Hans Goedicke and the London

the way in which Wand tended to exaggerate those moments where Schumann mechanically repeats two-bar phrases, thus making them sound almost sententious, although the transition from Scherzo to Finale, a dramatic accumulation of energy soon to be released, was magnificent. Was there not, though, something just a little coarse in the wild joy that dominated the music there forward?

S. P.

Monteverdi
Choir/Gardiner
Queen Elizabeth Hall

In superficial details at least John Eliot Gardiner's conception of Bach's Mass in B minor does not differ greatly from several other recent interpretations. He uses original instruments and two dozen singers, though in the 'Sanctus' he augments both to sustain a stately tread. Following current trends certain chorus passages are designated to solo voices, while the solos themselves are taken by choir members. The jubilant D major choruses have a whirling momentum, yet the polyphony is always clearly articulated; and the balance between voices and instruments, crucial in the revelation of a complex fabric like 'Qui tollis', is well judged.

This performance was, however, far more than an impressive practical demonstration of modern scholarly thinking about Bach's enigmatic master-

piece. It had a rare, hypnotic quality, brought about by Gardiner's clear intent to convey the music's overwhelming spirituality. He ran movements together without pause to emphasize their liturgical relationship. He accentuated the ancient plainsong hidden in the 'Confiteor' with an almost zealous flourish. Avoiding the usual tendency to gather the 'Kyrie' and 'Dono nobis pacem' fugues up into loud affirmations that ill suit their texts, he instead maintained a warm lyricism which conveyed more persuasively the supplication of Bach's ascending lines.

Most compelling of all was the handling of the Mass's three central stanzas. 'Et incarnatus est' was imbued with mystery - taken very slowly and phrased with the utmost control by the full chorus. 'Crucifixus' presented a telling contrast: the 'nails' depicted by vibrato-less solo voices who stabbed bitterly at their dissonances, the 'sepulchre' by a breathtaking diminuendo and audacious silence.

Of the eight fine solo singers one must single out counter-tenor Michael Chance. In 'Qui sedes' he climbed to the top E's with ease, and with no weakening of his unforced, pleasant timbre, but it was his heartfelt advocacy of 'Agnus Dei' that set the seal of distinction on this performance. Instrumental solos from the English Baroque Soloists did vary in quality; doubtless all will be spick and span by the time these same forces enter the recording studios.

Richard Morrison



David Hillman (Vronsky) and Lois McDonnell (Anna)

Opera
Novel referencesAnna Karenina
Coliseum

Any opera made out of a great book is like a cloth in front of a familiar face: one fingers it for the features known by sight, and may be put out at having to use a different sense. Iain Hamilton's *Anna Karenina* offers us a still more interesting case. Through it we sense of course the novel, but through it too we sense other *Anna Karenina* operas that might have been. Janáček and Britten both considered treating this subject, and here they are, both of them waiting in the wings when Hamilton gives Karenin his monologues or when he skips cinematically from one short scene to another. Then one catches sight of Prokofiev's *Anna Karenina* in the character of Kitty, or of Puccini's in the great love duet at the end of the first act, or of Berg's in those orchestral interludes where big romantic tunes begin to disintegrate. Perhaps there is also a hint of Ravel's *Anna Karenina* in the waltz music.

Within this belated, but highly seductive shunting yard of references one needs good guides if one is not to suffer Anna's fate. In the pit and in the

staging they are provided in this English National Opera revival of their world premiere production from 1981. Chris Nance, who has conducted the opera in America, works the orchestral textures into sumptuous gauzes, and David Ritchie, Colin Graham's complicated yet economical and effective production of so many short and diverse scenes.

Lois McDonnell returns to the title role and embodies it with great force and feeling, though on this occasion the top of her voice was not responding to the pressures she placed on it. Others heard in this opera before include Alan Opie as a likeable Stiva and Della Jones as an excellent Dolly, singing with great warmth and splendid diction.

Among the newcomers, David Hillman overcomes through sheer force of personality the obstacles of physique and vocal timbre that stand in the way of his cutting a heroic figure as Vronsky, and Roger Roloff makes a deep impression as Karenin: grim of voice and carriage, but repressing an abundance of feeling and by no means malicious. His is a notable house debut.

Paul Griffiths

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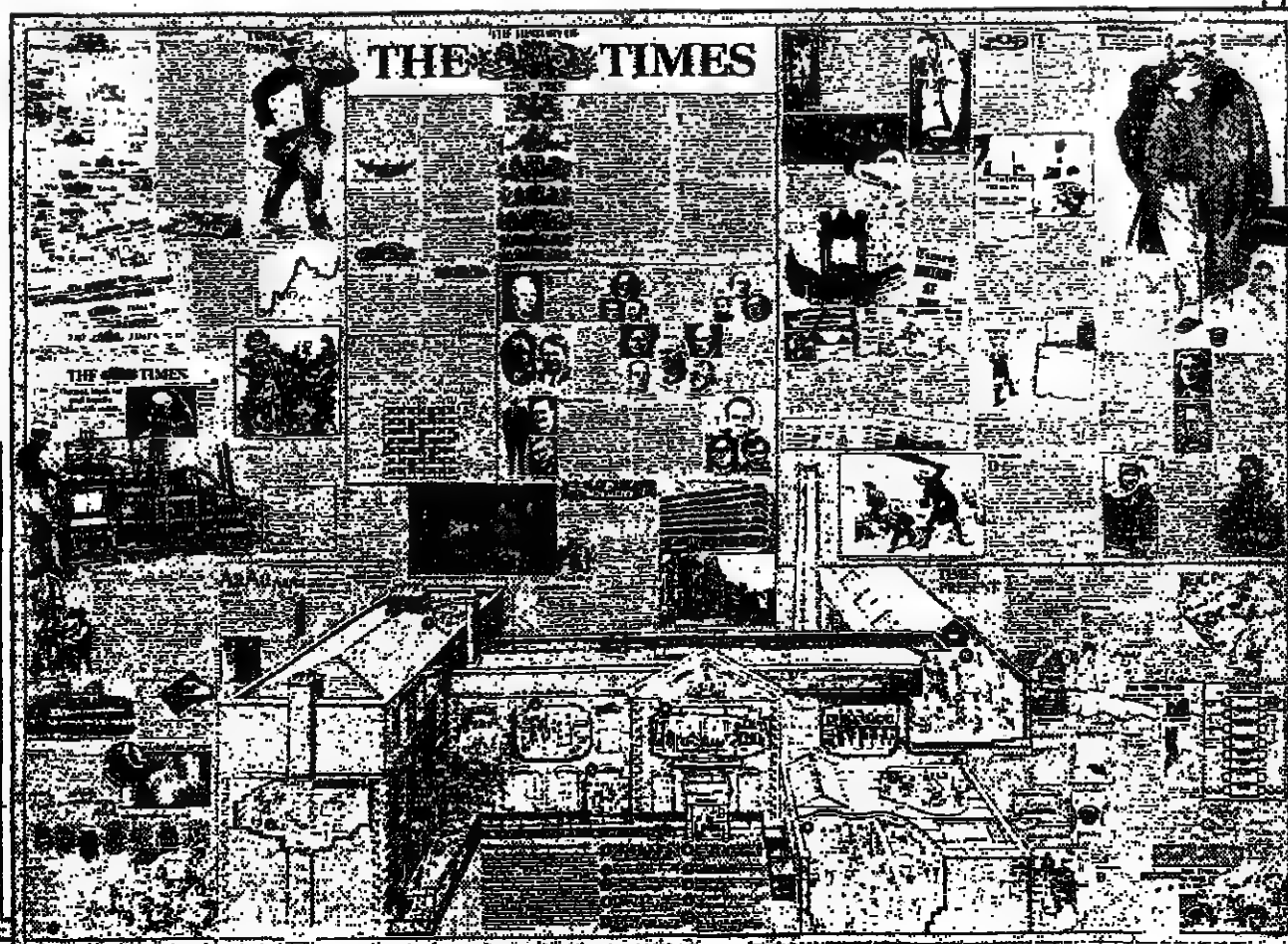
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SPECTRUM

Hero caught in an icy blast

Scott of the Antarctic has always held an honoured place in British history books. But, as John Wyver reports, a new television series about his tragic race to the Pole against the Norwegian Amundsen challenges this reputation

For more than 70 years, Captain Robert Falcon Scott CVO, RN, has occupied privileged quarters in the hearts and minds of the British. Scott, who perished with four companions on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912, has been venerated as a glorious gentleman hero: the embodiment of the virtues of his age who was tragically unlucky to die just 11 miles short of new provisions and of safety. Now this popular conception is to be challenged by one of British television's most ambitious and costly drama series, *The Last Place on Earth*, which starts next Monday. Central Television's seven and a half hour epic, made at an estimated cost of £7 million, presents Scott as an arrogant and amateurish leader who brought death on himself and his team by inadequate planning and by incompetence before and during the expedition.

Such a portrait will inevitably be controversial and, indeed, it has already been condemned by Dr John Hemming, director of the Royal Geographical Society, which contributed financially to the Antarctic expeditions of both Scott and his rival, the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen. "I am very, very disappointed," Dr Hemming says. "The acting is superb and the whole presentation is excellent but the length to which it goes to find elements of anti-British bias and anti-Scott bias is just ludicrous. The way in which it is hysterically anti-patriotic is ridiculous."

Central Television began the filming on what was to be a troubled and difficult production in February last year. Ferdinand Fairfax, who receives the only directional credit, was in fact the third director to be taken on. Having previously made a BBC film about Sir Malcolm Campbell and the series *Churchill: The Wilderness Years*, Fairfax was attuned to the re-examination of heroes: but like Griffiths he is concerned with the wider questions which Scott's experiences illuminate.

"I don't think the series in any way undermines Scott's bravery. That is never in question," Fairfax says. "What makes the series so interesting is that it examines not only a man but the attitudes of a whole country. Scott was ill-equipped and ill-advised."

Lord Kennet, son of Scott's wife Kathleen and her second husband, is also critical of the series, which is based on Roland Huntford's book *Scott and Amundsen*. "When he wrote that book, Huntford was a man with a mission, which was to denigrate Scott. None of us knows why," says Lord Kennet.

Roland Huntford, formerly the Scandinavian correspondent of *The Observer*, spent five years researching *Scott and Amundsen*. On its publication in 1979, the book created considerable controversy. The film rights were purchased by the series' executive producer Robert Buckler, who approached Trevor Griffiths to write the screenplay.

Griffiths was an intriguing choice: author of two classics of modern political theatre, *Occupations* and *Comedians*, he was distinguished as a playwright by his commitment to the more popularly accessible forms of television and the cinema. His previous projects included the 10-part serial *Bill Brand* about a rebel Labour MP, an adaptation of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, and the writing with Warren Beatty of his Russian Revolution cinema epic, *Reds*.

"The value of Huntford's book to me," Griffiths says, "was that he revealed what British Imperial mythology had suppressed, namely what the Norwegians did and how they achieved their triumph." In December, 1911, Amundsen, with a much smaller team and travelling only with dogs (whereas Scott also took ponies), became the first to reach the Pole a month before Scott.

Huntford also gives the lie to the official version, the heroicized version of Scott's journey," Griffiths says.

The book is, at times, a virulent attack on Scott's character and professional methods. Griffiths understands him as a representative of his times. "I think the case against Scott is devastating, but at the end of the series I don't think you see him as a blackguard. I have no interest in knocking him as a person. One should see him as a victim of the values and structures of that age."

One other important aspect of the story for Griffiths was the different organizational structures of the competing teams. "Amundsen operated with a form of collective leadership, with authority based on skill and experience, rather than on the empty rhetorics of Scott's class-based, hierarchic set-up."

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Success and failure: actors relive the British team's arrival at the Pole - in second place to Amundsen



Left, Captain Scott and, centre, recreated by Martin Shaw for television. Right, Scott's wife Kathleen

The level of his failure was catastrophic and speaks volumes about Britain at that time.

The problems of a rapidly escalating production budget were compounded by conditions at the Frobisher Bay location in Canada, close to the Arctic Circle. Ferdinand Fairfax suffered an attack of frostbite, which has permanently marked a small area of his face, and Martin Shaw, the actor who plays Scott, remembers that on the coldest day the temperature was -30° Fahrenheit.

Scott experienced tempera-

tures of -77° and without a warm hotel to go back to each evening. It is inconceivable to me that people actually carried on in those conditions. Feats of endurance like that are really beyond our imagination."

Scott remains an enigma to Martin Shaw, who is best known for his role in the action series *The Professionals*. "I don't think anybody, even those closest to him at the time, knew who he really was. I feel enormous admiration for his achievement, but at first I was quite baffled by his sudden changes in character."

After 26 weeks of filming and the long post-production

period, the completed seven episodes represent a remarkable achievement. Seen together, they are engaging and moving, matching the sweep of epic snow scenes with the close-up intensity of convincing performances from Martin Shaw, Sverre Anker Ousdal as Amundsen and, among others, Susan Woodridge as Kathleen.

Trevor Griffiths is delighted with the series. Above all, he feels that much of the story's contemporary relevance has been retained and enhanced by the performances and production, and he is certain that it carries fundamental lessons for Britain in the 1980s.

"We are living with a government that constantly exhorts us to return to the great Imperial traditions of this nation, and to embrace not just the rhetoric but the practices of the Victorians and the Edwardians. So the series looks at the characteristics of the age, at the class differences and at the nationalism."

In the final episode, once the frozen bodies of Scott, Dr Wilson and "Birdy" Bowers have been discovered, the drama portrays the construction of an official version of events. The suggestion that they died from scurvy is suppressed and, prior to the publication of

Scott's journals, significant excisions are made by a committee chaired by Kathleen Scott.

Roland Huntford compared the original diary with the published version and he discovered that many passages had been left out. Many of those excisions were brutal character attacks on Scott's companions or were tortured self-criticisms.

"At a time when news management has reached such appalling levels as in the reporting of the Falklands, the Korman Airlines disaster and the invasion of Grenada, it seems important to look at how a myth of glorious and heroic failure was constructed in that way," Griffiths says.

The myth has taken many forms, including the 1948 film *Scott of the Antarctic*, and it retains its potency. Charles Denton, formerly director of programmes at Central Television and the person responsible for commissioning the series, admits it "has had a chequered career".

Not least among its problems is the extreme lengths that some people seem to be going to maintain the old-established myth of Scott," says Denton, now chief executive of Zenith Productions. "An unprecedented courtesy screening of the completed series was recently arranged for Lord Kennet and others."

This viewing was attended by Lord Kennet, Dr Hemming of The Royal Geographical Society and Dr David Drewry, director of the Scott Polar Research Institute. Dr Hemming asked that as he was not a particular expert on Scott, others should attend with him. This request was refused by Central. Lord Kennet and Dr Hemming have now written to Sir Gordon Hobday, chairman of Central, detailing their concern.

Dr Hemming says, "One example, challenges the portrayal in episode seven of Lord Curzon's remarks when presenting Amundsen to the Royal Geographical Society. 'Contemporary accounts record a different picture: the idea that he had been insulted' as shown only formed in Amundsen's mind 15 years later when he wrote his book. Then there is the use of a letter from Oates to his mother criticizing Scott. Immediately after that he wrote another letter saying to disagree everything he put in the earlier one. But of course that is not in the series."

Central Television is unrepentant. "This is not a definitive historical documentary," a spokesperson says. "It is a drama series, a fictional account based on fact. The argument is about the interpretation of those facts, and it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion. We stand by the series. We are well pleased with it, and it will be screened as planned."

Charles Denton, "I am proud of the series and I am content to leave the British viewing public to have its own opinion of what I personally believe to be a substantial television achievement."

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By gum - what a mess

One does not like to criticize the designer of the human frame, but he failed to achieve excellence in the arrangement made for chewing our food. It would appear that this important function was overlooked in the first instance, then, as the design was about to come off the drawing board, the omission was discovered and teeth were hurriedly inserted. The results have plagued the human race ever since.

In our early stages we find we have no teeth: at all and are forced to maintain existence on a diet of mushy baby foods.

As we advance in babyhood our first batch of teeth start to arrive. The pain as they push their way through reluctant gums lays the foundation of bad temper, not improved by having hard and tasteless biscuits thrust between long-suffering jaws.

No sooner have we acquired our Mark 1 teeth and are looking forward to a future of succulent steaks and sticky toffee than they start to fall out and our smile begins to resemble a castellated Norman tower.

In due course we receive our Mark 2 teeth which, at first glance, are masterpieces of precision engineering consisting of incisors, molars, wisdom and canine, each designed for a particular function of the mastication process. We sit back and relax thinking our future secure with infinite varieties of delectable dishes.

A stabbing pain sends us to the painful process of repair. Thereafter our lives are punctuated by repeat visits to the maintenance department.

Unscrupulous profiteers have latched on to this human frailty and we are bombarded by advertising for various brands of toothpaste with decay-resistant properties. It is all in vain one by one our teeth pass beyond the limits of human skill. At first the additional load is carried by the survivors, but eventually they too succumb and we return to the diet of babyhood or call up man-made reinforcements.

It says much for the ingenuity of man that a replacement service can be offered which, if not exactly inspiring the affection of the originals, enables us to continue our intake at the same level. This Mark 3 set has minor problems in that it can become displaced on significant social occasions or, if removed, can hide in highly unlikely places.

One bright spot is that our misfortunes give employment to a section of the community which would otherwise be adding to the length of the dole queue - namely dentists.

Early on I attended a dentist of the old school. His drill was a curious contraption of wheels and pulleys. The motive power was provided by his foot.

But my new dentist was a young man; his surgery painted in pastel shades scientifically selected to calm the fears of the most nervous patient. Continuous music played in a soft key. On my first visit I thought I wandered into a dubious night club. Before I could comment on the weather, the dentist was probing my teeth and discussing a string of mystic symbols in his technical assistant's glamorous blonde. It transpired I needed considerable repairs. I was swiftly handed over to a receptionist who logged a series of appointments. The whole operation took four and a half minutes.

So my teeth came under new management, but even this could not halt their decay. I now face life with a plastic smile and my visits to the dentist are restricted to replacements when my artificial teeth unaccountably disappear.

S. O. Morton

PEN



The day I met a pig that flew



Inflated Miss Piggy

and a dragon's breath of hot air was aimed into the balloon's mouth, the body struggled upright to reveal itself as a tall and extremely fat pink pig with a 30ft wide grin, curling tail and one eye shut in a grotesque wink.

"Is she not beautiful, Miss Piggy?" Ton enquired. I was too stunned to reply. Flying over the Alps beneath a grinning pink pig was not in the normal call of duty.

A petite woman in ski dress had watched Miss Piggy's inflation with open pride. She was Terri, former model and specialist in haute couture who had created this Frankenstein among aircraft in her front

bedroom on an old sewing machine. Tired of modelling she had started work with the Thunder Balloon Company and eventually wound up with her own business.

We climbed into a wicker-work basket as the ground crew laid hands on the padded edge, holding the balloon on the ground. Ton released a searing blast of hot air into the pig's belly and ordered "Hands off!"

The basket seemed to remain perfectly still as the ground dropped away. We rose with the smoothness of a lift ascending an invisible tower. Thirty other balloons also rose silently until it looked as though someone had been scattering boiled sweets around the valley.

Tombstones and treetops drifted beneath us. Swiss chalets that looked like perfect miniature replicas sailed by. A line of power cables called for a burst of heat and Miss Piggy lifted swiftly from the valley floor.

The wind had drifted us gently southwards but at 4,000 ft the breeze was moving in the opposite direction and we lazied back over the village. To reorientate the balloon Ton pulled a cord which opened a vent beneath the pig's tail and released a blast of hot air that spun both pig and basket in a new direction.

A mountain wall prevented further progress at that level. A rush of hot air dumped from the head of the pig caused it to drop rapidly to the contrail of breeze. We drifted back over Chateau d'Oex at attic height, able to hear dogs barking, cars rumbling along the frozen road and people shouting below.

I will never know what went through the mind of the woman who glancing abstractedly over her partner's shoulder, found that she was staring into the face of an 80ft pink pig winking at her as it passed her bedroom window.

"In a balloon you are free to wander. It is elegant and so quiet," Ton's voice was drowned in a roar of hot air from both burners. Miss Piggy appeared about to crash into a church built on a knoll higher than the rest of the village. Slightly she rose, almost grazing the gutting of the church roof. The spike of a spire slipped threateningly below.

Landing a balloon is a controlled accident whichever way you look at it. I remembered the horror stories: the balloon that fused a string of power lines and cut off the electricity supply to half a dozen Cotswold villages; the balloon that landed in a freshly mown field, dragged along for several hundred yards by a mischievous wind until the wicker basket was chest-high in pig slurry; the balloon that flew low over a grouse moor on the Glorious Twelfth and presented itself to a line of guns.

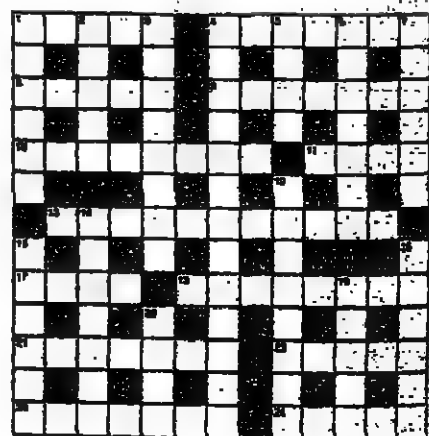
With great agility Ton opened and shut valves and pulled on cords and ropes like a bell ringer ringing a solo peel of Grandiose Triples. Whatever the hot air equivalent of a three-pointer is, Ton skillfully achieved one. The basket sat lightly down and Miss Piggy collapsed around us with a smile that melted the snow. Satisfaction, perhaps, at proving that flying was an accomplishment not denied to pigs.

Ronald Faux
Miles Kingston is on holiday

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 567)

- ACROSS
1 Alone (5)
4 Steamy exhalations (7)
8 Spiked flower (5)
9 Gaelic music evening (7)
10 Steam organ (8)
11 Employer (4)
13 Autonomous (11)
17 Play boisterously (4)
18 Opera test (8)
21 Wound dressing (7)
22 Fight (5)
23 Having enough money (7)
24 Keen (5)

- DOWN
1 Comfort (6)
2 Collar extension (5)
3 Guard (8)
4 Deputy US leader (4,9)
5 Smug person (4)
6 Horned horse (7)
7 Rift (6)
12 Lovable (8)
14 In name only (7)
15 Questions (6)
16 Silly mistake (6)
19 Strum (5)
20 Path network (4)



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Today T-shirts - Tomorrow the magazine

Katharine Hamnett, one of Britain's most outrageous yet influential fashion designers, plans to become a press baroness.

This month she launches Tomorrow, a magazine as toughly worded as her clothes. Angela Neustatter reports

Katharine Hamnett is delighting in her new role as magazine publisher. Over a lunch of grilled trout and large brandies, she loses editorial ideas around like confetti, talks of changing the world and, with a gulf of self-parodying laughter, declares herself "The Tiny Rowland of my set-up".

The sum of all this is Tomorrow magazine, due to appear at the end of this month, in which Katharine has sunk some £20,000 of the profits from her vastly successful fashion business. But it is not, as might be supposed from someone who has spent the past decade and a half in the upper echelons of the fashion trade, a glitzy challenge to Vogue and Harper's - rather the realization of a quirky dream. Katharine has fostered over the past 18 months.

She explains: "I want to synthesize the things which seem important to me from fashion, art, music and news to tough investigative journalism and get them under one cover. And I want to shock - there are some horrific things happening in the world just now which threaten us all and as well as providing top level entertainment I want to use my magazine to shout my mouth off about them. Well that's what the best press barons do, isn't it?"

She has a guaranteed circulation of 25,000 for the first edition because Tomorrow is being sold through the shops that stock her clothes including Brown's of South Molton Street, in London, which is planning a full window display. The magazine will also be translated into four languages and distributed to several hundred shops from Europe to America, Japan to Iceland, which sell Hamnett designs.

With this in mind the content will be international. There will be listings of exhibitions around the world which, declares Katharine, "you simply must not miss", reports on sartorial and musical trends in major cities, trans-global news and exposés of man's (or woman's) inhumanity to man wherever it takes place.

Katharine's excitement over her new project is evident and she is one of those people who is always apparently working to capacity but when, as now, needs must, she revs the carburettor and gets an extra burst of energy. So days are spent juggling prototypes and drawings for a new season's designs - "the magazine is an addition to designing, not a substitute" - lightning trips to Tokyo, New York, Europe, hot-line discussions with her editor.

People suggest that the customers of up-market, stylish shops who spend a lot of money on my clothes are going to want a glossy fashion magazine not something which looks like this kind of facts to them, but I don't think that is so. I think they will be interested and concerned just as I am, just as anyone would be. I'm not going into party politics but the kind of thing which is a risk whether you are rich, poor, old, young. And the fact is the rich have the power so if they do get concerned they may be able to do something.

Besides if they don't like this material they can always turn over and see a stunning exclusive photo on the birth of Russian babies under water, or see fashion which is

angst over getting the right photographs, the right exclusive.

But however compelling the pleasure of putting together this package of her dreams, has she stopped to ask the central question - is there a market for Tomorrow?

She is quite certain there is and that she is not alone in being bored by today's magazines. "There is a real need for something different, which is really hard hitting and not so insular and safe as most of the ones around. I am not in competition with any other magazine specifically - rather I like to see echoes of publications like Picture Post, Paris Match, Stern in my product."

"My reason for starting Tomorrow really sounds very grandiose - I want to educate people. Well I don't care if it sounds that way. I think we are all kept from important truths which threaten our future, our children's futures and because I am not planning to make a profit and I don't have to rely on advertising, I can have articles talking about scandalous corruption of industry, the way something like asbestos is a real risk to our children's future, or as in the story we have in our first edition, the fact that there are 2,000 secret pesticide factories in Britain."

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Katharine Hamnett: "I don't want to be safe. I want to shock"

not the usual, careful, conservative thing but something which embraces charity shops and haute couture and, styled by Caroline Baker who is one of the great fashion people of this century."

Katharine first started airing her feelings on ecological and political matters with her collection of billboard T-shirts - giant white expanses of fabric with bold, black letters entangling us to fight pollution and oppose nuclear weapons. She even wore one when she met Mrs Thatcher at a British Fashion Week reception. These were taken up enthusiastically

except by the entourage from American Vogue who took one look, did a U-turn and left and sold in large enough quantities to convince her the world was ready for her ideas.

Individually they provided the impetus for the magazine when journalist John May wrote an article about T-shirts and the designer. Katharine decided he was "sympatico" and the right man to make newsprint of her ideas.

Now that Tomorrow is close to being a viable reality - and her next dream is to make it into a commercial proposition

with a circulation of millions - she is looking forward to "touching base" again, perhaps taking a week at the house she owns in Spain with her two sons Sam, aged eight, and William, aged three. Or even taking a leisurely spin around town in her newly acquired bit of frivolity, a green Lincoln convertible complete with chauffeur.

And if that kind of decadence sounds in conflict with Tomorrow's more serious intent, she chortles a defiant answer: "We are all creatures of many parts. I don't believe in letting one part do all the running."

The price of being a younger wife

The Henry VIII syndrome, the psychological reverse of the Peter Pan one, has been getting a bit of an airing, following an American report that older men married to younger wives stay healthier and live longer. Strange that psychologists chose old Henry as a model of uxorious bliss but, then again, perhaps not since they were looking at things from the point of view of an older husband rather than a younger wife. Or, in Henry's case, six wives.

What is of far more interest to me is whether the younger consorts of today's Henrys stay healthier and live longer too. Is their psychological label Catherine Howard or Katherine Parr? My interest is more than academic, since I am married to a man 16 years my senior and would dearly like some hints as to the outcome of this liaison.

The conventional wisdom about women in my position is that we have chosen to be old men's darlings rather than young men's slaves. This will be news to a young woman of my acquaintance who, soon after marriage, presented her silver-haired husband with a set of twins a few weeks before he was due to retire. Ever since, she has had to work to support her children and is now sporting a few silver hairs herself.

It is true though that one misses out on one's husband's early years of struggle: the rented flats with the bookcases made of planks of wood supported on bricks, the third-hand old bangers, the terrifying overcraft. By the time one falls for an older man he is usually well dug into his own tastes, or those of previous wives. It is a case of love me, love my fixtures and fittings and a certain placidity is called for. I know a lady who, in her girlhood, lived in a series of over-heated flats with carpets as pink and fluffy as powder-puffs. Then she married the middle-aged owner of a modern mansion in Norfolk which had appeared in architectural magazines. It is hellish to live in because the damp seeps through the prestressed concrete buttresses and the wind hisses through the exposed joints. The new chalcidic smiles bravely and reaches for another cardigan rather than cause trouble. It could well be that Ann Boleyn sealed her fate because she tinkered around with the Hampton Court furnishings in an insensitive manner.

Or perhaps she behaved charmingly towards Henry's friends. For it is an odd thing that whereas the man you marry is merely a trifle mature, a sparkling sophisticate in the



PENNY PERRICK

Cary Grant/Freddy Ayer mould, his associates of exactly the same age appear to be, well, old. Their jokes and opinions have the rusty off-colour of Grecian 2000. They think Sade is an 18th-century writer on exotic sexual practices. They do not like the messages on Katharine Hamnett T-shirts. I am afraid that even though we younger wives know the score, or even the three score years and ten, before we marry, some of us still point the finger of blame as the generation gap gaps more blatantly with every birthday.

A friend of mine, married to a man who is 25 years older than she is, once told me in the middle of a discussion on family finances that "the trouble with Jim is that he'll probably go and die just when the children are ready to go to university, leaving me with all the expense". A shabby trick.

It is sometimes mooted that the danger of May/December marriages is that a younger woman may demand more than an older man can reasonably be expected to give. In my own case, at least, the reverse is true. My husband, whose career building years are over, is good and ready for some alternative action - partygoing, travel and such like. While I, at an age when work must come first, can't hope to match his energy.

The most inspirational role-model for younger wives is surely Frances Stevenson, the much younger second wife of Lloyd George. She said, "Do what you want to do and then be prepared to pay the price. That is the only bargain that fate understands." Sound advice for those who choose a Peter Pan, rather than a Henry VIII, too.

Face the facts

Larry Whitty, the new general secretary of the Labour Party, has one very valuable asset: the acceptable face of socialism. The face in question has bright eyes, a robust moustache and is capped by a shiny thatch of hair. Very similar faces are worn to good and popular effect by Mike Molloy, editor of the Daily Mirror and Gus MacDonald, the broadcaster.

Ken Livingstone, everyone's

favourite socialist is another owner of The Face, although his has less hair on the top. Mr Whitty may take some comfort in the fact that all these look-alikes have done very well for themselves, and so may he. Although it is very face-to-face to mention it, I am sure that had Arthur Scargill possessed The Face, rather than the one he's got, things might have turned out better for him.

The limits to the NHS limited drug list

Will patients suffer from the plans by the Government to restrict NHS drugs?

Nicholas Timmins investigates

Within the next four weeks, the Government will produce with a flourish its final version of the limited list - containing some 400 drugs for which from April 1, the National Health Service will no longer pay - and a far shorter list of perhaps 25 to 40 minor painkillers, laxatives and the like for which patients will

still be able to get NHS prescriptions. For the first time we will know whether the list is likely to be as Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, claims - to meet "all clinical needs", whether patients will, as the British Medical Association and drug industry claim, suffer, and whether Mr Fowler can make the £100 million savings the list is supposed to produce.

There is a powerful case for limited lists. They have two interlocking aims: to improve the quality of prescribing, and to save money.

Doctors prescribe from about 6,000 drugs. No doctor can have the time or knowledge to know all their relative advantages, side-effects and prices. The market contains scores, if not hundreds, of remarkably similar "me too" preparations marketed by different companies.

In practice, most family doctors prescribe from a range of only 200-300 drugs, although which 200-300 will vary widely from GP to GP. Cost differences can be spectacular. Valium from Roche can cost 17 times the non-brand name equivalent, diazepam.

To overcome the problems, at least 150 hospitals and some GPs have drawn up their own "limited lists". Frequently these go right across the board of prescribing. Drugs that are

more expensive than equivalent products, are of dubious safety or make exaggerated claims are excluded. Doctors using the remaining products can be well informed about their side-effects, and their interactions with other drugs on the list. Patients get not only cheaper, but better treatment.

They produce big savings. St George's Hospital, Tooting, runs a limited list that this year will produce a drug bill about £500,000 lower than if the list did not operate. How do the Government's proposals fit into all this?

The first point to be made is that the proposal was motivated only by the desire to save money. It had nothing to do with the quality of prescribing. The idea was pulled from Mr Fowler's bottom drawer at the end of last year's public spending round when the Treasury told him he must lop £100 million off his budget. Mr Fowler judged the limited list

the least damaging and most populist of his options. It was drawn up in just four days. Mr Fowler still chose his ground with care. Only 8 out of the 105 categories of drugs in the British National Formulary were chosen for restrictions.

They include treatments for indigestion, cough mixtures, minor painkillers, tonics and tranquilizers. With the exception of tranquilizers, Mr Fowler has pointed out that most are "home remedies", many available over the counter.

It is, of course, not quite so simple. Constipation is a minor irritation for most people. But the availability of a powerful and palatable laxative for a terminal cancer patient blocked solid by the side-effects of morphine pain-killers is no luxury. Neither laxative on the provisional list is suitable.

Wearing patients off the semi-addictive painkiller Distalgesc, and some of the older

tranquillizers to be blacklisted will not be a pleasant experience for patients or doctors.

The list can, and will be amended. But if the list is amended sufficiently to meet "all clinical needs", something it clearly fails to do at present - Mr Fowler will find his £100 million saving evaporating. And if the list is not adequate, the saving will definitely not be made. The reason lies in the mechanism needed to implement it.

Because it only covers a limited area of drugs, it has to consist not of a "white list" of permitted products, but a "black list" for which the NHS will not pay. If the list is too restrictive, doctors will "trade up".

For example, if patients cannot stand the unpleasant indigestion products on the provisional list which cost perhaps 50p, and doctors cannot prescribe a pleasant - but blacklisted brand name product costing say £1, they will be tempted to "trade up" and prescribe Tagamet, which costs £16 for a course of treatment. Tagamet is a powerful anti-ulcer drug, and will therefore remain on NHS prescription. But recently its manufacturers have been advertising it to GPs for "persistent acid-related" dyspepsia, which would normally be treated by a simple antacid.

The same could happen in other areas covered by the limited list if it is inadequate, and Mr Fowler's savings would vanish. The third problem is the right of appeal when a doctor believes his patient needs a blacklisted drug. In hospitals that is easy. The doctor wanders down the corridor to his

colleagues, and the matter is resolved in minutes.

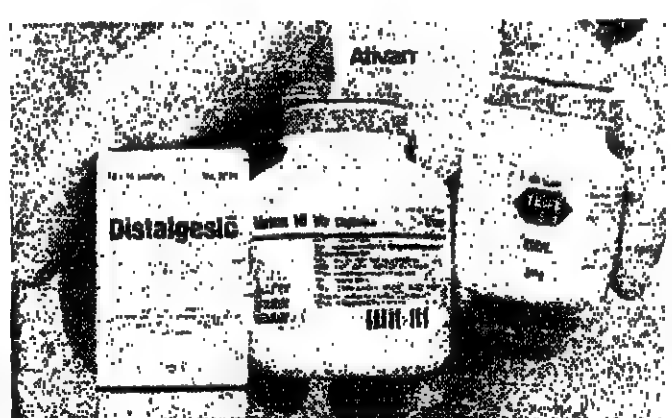
But under Mr Fowler's scheme, pharmacists will be debarked by law from dispensing at NHS expense the blacklisted products. Either a cumbersome appeals machinery for GPs will have to be created, or some patients with unusual requirements will be denied the drug they need unless they pay for it.

Providing the list is adequate, this will probably be a small problem, given the classes of drugs affected. But it is a worrying one, and an erosion of the NHS.

If the list is extended later piecemeal to other classes of drugs, it would become serious. The verdict on Mr Fowler's scheme is that, suitably amended, it can probably be introduced without too much damage to patients. But if the Government was serious about producing rational prescribing it would go for an agreed national limited list across all classes of drugs with an appeals machinery for the odd patient whose needs were not met. By doing that, the "trade up" problem could be avoided and patients would get better and cheaper treatment. But the Government will not do that. It would, ministers will claim, damage the industry too much. Unless Parliament stops it we are likely to be stuck with Mr Fowler's unhappy compromise.

Correction

"Last call for postcard parents" (February 4) stated that a sponsor of Third World children through the agency Action Aid was paying £90 a month. The correct figure is £90 a year.



How badly will they be missed?

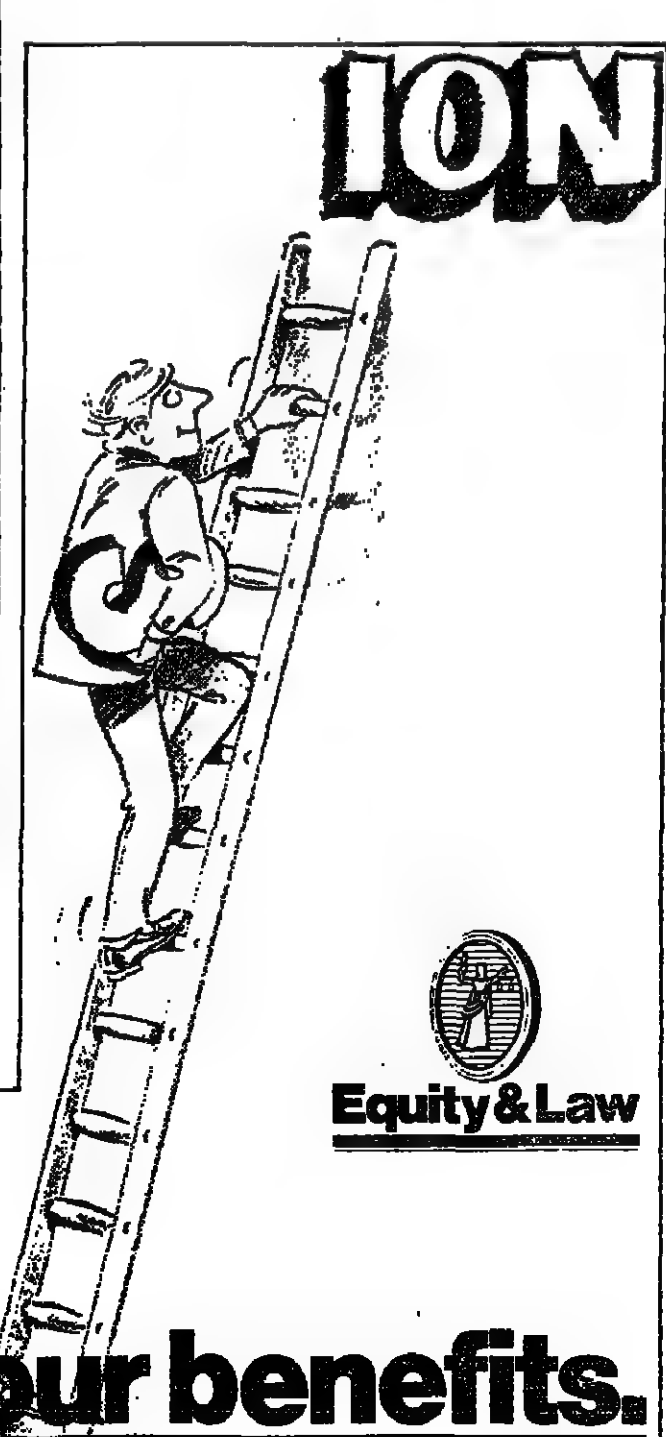
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THE TIMES DIARY

How Jim unfixed it

Jim Callaghan, brace yourself. As the grudge held against him by Lord Tony, unfolds in the *Sunday Times* serialization of the former Speaker's memoirs, a Westminster mole tells me the real venom has yet to come. Yesterday Lord T disclosed how Callaghan secretly knew all along that he then George Thomas, would not be in Wilson's 1974 cabinet. Thomas did not get mad; he's about to get even. Although Lord T's publishers, Century, are not giving out any advance copies of the memoirs, to be published on February 21, my mole tells me one of its choicest tales. During the 1977 jubilee celebrations, the Queen was invited to a party at Mr Speaker Thomas's house, along with all the party leaders, all living former prime ministers, and the then premier, Callaghan. Although the invitations went out early, Callaghan is said to have pleaded a prior engagement until seeing the Queen's name at the top of the guest-list. Then he suddenly changed his mind.

Off beam

The two Scotland Yard detectives reported yesterday to have flown to St Lucia to interview former navy Lieutenant Narendra Sethia, who served on the Conqueror during the Falklands war, could have saved their journey. Far from having retrieved the submarine's missing log, as excitedly claimed by the *Mail on Sunday*, the pair have, I learn, laid their hands on only a clutch of sea maps - freely on sale as any fishman knows, in London.

It's no laudatory joke in the London Borough of Harrow. All school heads have been officially told they will get no more toilet paper until April because of "over consumption."

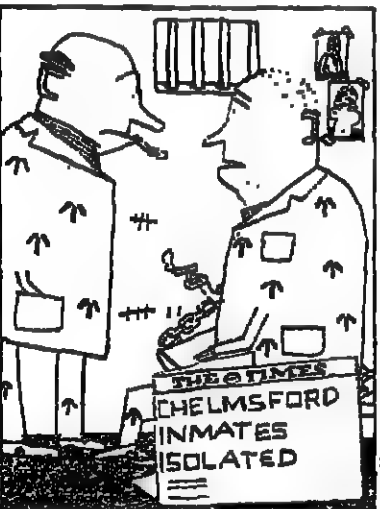
Waite for it

Mrs Thatcher again tried to get on the bandwagon of the release of the four Brits detained in Libya. During last week's Question Time, she asked to be passed a note as soon as the plane carrying the four had left Tripoli, so that she could make a "rejoice, rejoice" announcement. Take-off was delayed, so she had to praise the skill of Terry Waite instead.

Uncommon task

So much for BBC efficiency. The corporation is so moribund it cannot arrange the delivery of morning papers and the *Standard* to the production team of Terry Wogan's new television chat show to be launched this month from the television theatre at Shepherd's Bush Green. The reason, according to administrators: "We have never delivered to the theatre before." As a result, a boy from the local newsagent trudges to the theatre daily with a pile of papers.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's worse than being in jail"

Gripping

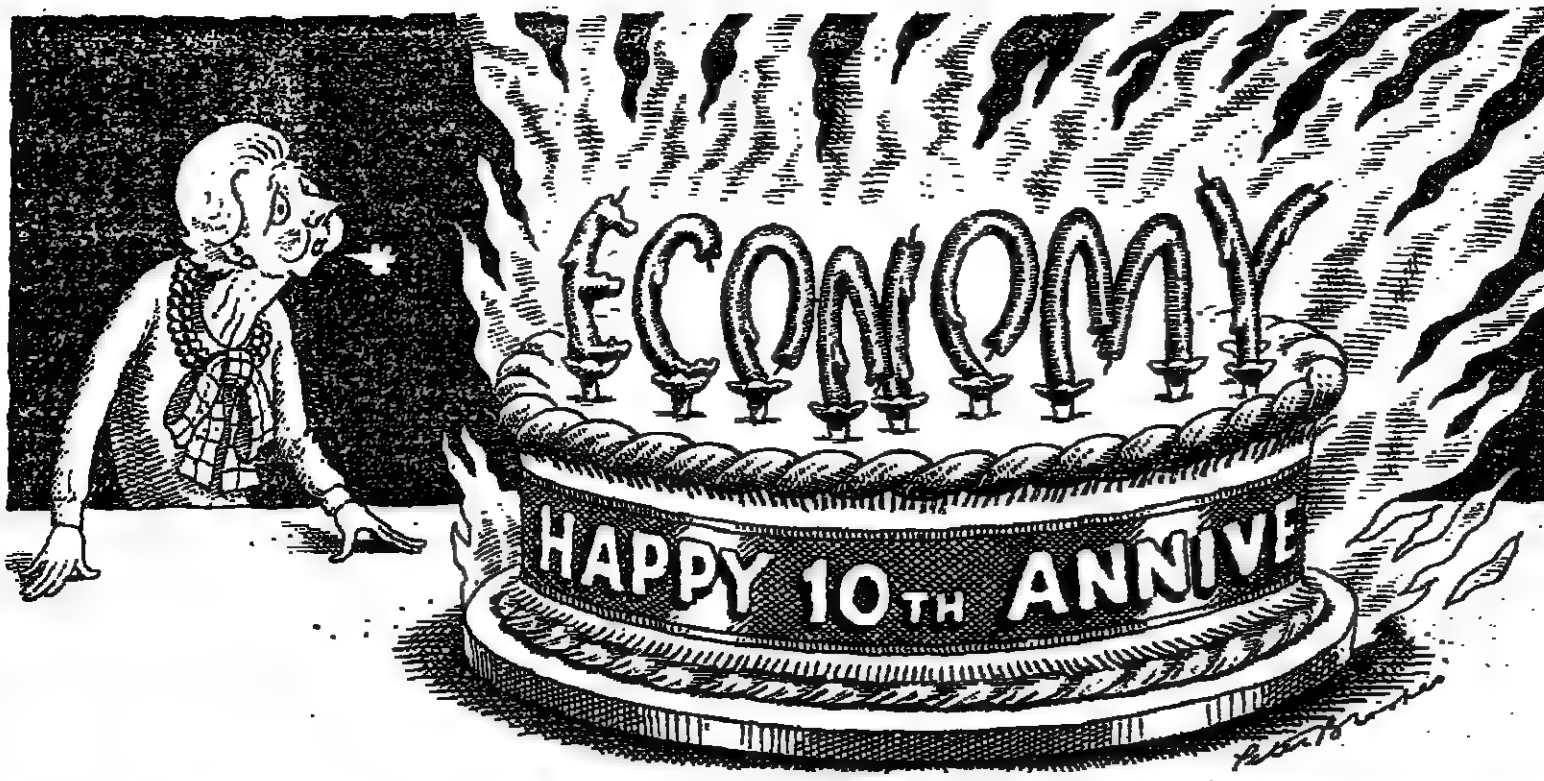
On the morning we reported that the Duke of Edinburgh had adopted a new "limp" handshake because of the agony of shaking millions of hands, he began a visit to Cambridge University by breakfasting with its top sportsmen. Expecting something flabby and wimpy, the men got royal bonecrushers - "I almost turned blue with agony," said Olympic oarsman John Pritchard.

Borderline

Although no one would question Mrs Thatcher's concern over cruelty to children generally, someone should remind her that it is not confined to south of the border. Last week I reported that the NSPCC, which cares for children in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, could not explain why it was among four charities to receive £250,000 each from the Sultan of Brunei. On the day of our report, the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the NSPCC's centenary appeal, solved the mystery on Breakfast TV: "I know for a fact that the Prime Minister passed it in our direction," he declared. The Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is deeply wounded - "As prime minister of all the UK she should consider the plight of Scottish children too," it says. No doubt the Sultan is unaware that the RSPCC is a separate body from the NSPCC. Mrs T certainly is not. It was she who announced in the House last year the rejection of a special government grant to the RSPCC's centenary appeal, while giving the NSPCC £500,000. A case of seipisms? As honorary captain of the Coldstream Guards, the Sultan should be told.

PHS

Today the Prime Minister celebrates 10 years as Tory leader but, according to the right-hand man of her first administration, she still lacks the strategy to halt Britain's decline



Overkill: the only answer

by John Hoskyns

Despite an unusually long period of financial stability and gradual recovery, and well before the recent slide in the oil price and the pound, doubts about any kind of economic miracle were already on the increase. Continuing tactical crises, so familiar in the 1960s and '70s, are now less frequent. But the post-war strategic crisis - the long process of national decline and fall - remains. On present policies it is unlikely to be surmounted.

Labour costs in Britain are again rising while they are static or falling for our main overseas competitors. The financial burden of supporting the retired population, and especially the very old, grows heavier. State pension payments as a proportion of total UK personal income have more than doubled in the past 20 years and the percentage is likely to grow by nearly half again over the next 15 years.

The working population has increased by one million since 1970 (400,000 since 1979) and will grow by a further half million by 1990, and there are no signs of unemployment falling. All-embracing welfare provision appears to undermine the economic process necessary to support it. The hidden economy grows, as people migrate to a non-taxpaying regime.

Any suggestion of radical change runs into opposition from vested interest groups, which, seeing no sign of an economic miracle, cling grimly to what they hold: home owners, parents, council employees, business interests, trades unions, professions, farmers, and the MPs who represent them.

The preservation of "today" - and, indeed, yesterday - remains sacrosanct; tomorrow is regarded as expendable. In this deadly negotiation between the present and the future, the first-order problems are scarcely discussed: the £40bn of social security spending, much of it effectively demand-determined and thus uncontrollable; the economic effects of welfare in all its forms; the growing cost of the health service; the poverty and employment traps which block the escape from unemployment into paid work; the economic costs of collective bargaining and employment protection; the tax burden on the low and average paid; education; the right, in practice, to be paid for declining to take available work.

These problems interact. Most of them are consequences of patchwork policy-making by past governments. Many are the results of specific pledges given by politicians under pressure. Together they imprison governments in what appears to be an inevitable historical process of decline. The "policy box" in which ministers are locked is too small to contain any solutions.

Paradoxically, it is the relative success of Mrs Thatcher and her

government since 1979 which brings these problems into our range of vision. Memories are short and people already forget the years when governments lived from a crisis budget to crisis mini-budget. Already, we take for granted the fall in inflation, the defeat of public sector strikes, the reduction in trade union power, the slimming of the Civil Service, the huge programme of denationalization, the removal of all those hopeless controls and regulations - prices, dividends, profit reference levels, exchange controls, pay norms.

All this was done in the wake of the 1979 doubling of oil prices. We forget that in 1976 the government was borrowing today's equivalent of nearly £30bn and inflation was over 25 per cent.

We forget the days when the growing tax burden on the average worker was sold back to him as "the social wage", and concern about trade union disruption routinely dismissed as "scaremongering". Because previous governments were always fire-fighting, they never confronted the country's central dilemma: our unsustainable post-war political economy.

The present government, despite all its inevitable mistakes, is the first to reach the threshold of the Augean stables. Its predecessors were swept away, exhausted and discredited, before they even got to the stable door. Today we ask whether the government is capable of long-term strategy. We never asked the same question of its predecessors because they were burnt out long before the question arose.

Where is Britain trying to go? Where would unchanged policies take us? What are the likely long-term consequences of a cautious strategy of "consolidation"? Might the political and social tensions arising from further radical change undo the likely benefits? What do we mean by lasting recovery - political and economic stability as a sort of "second world" economy or a reversal of a hundred years of decline? Is the latter possible, or is decline now programmed into the British character?

It is a matter of risk analysis. The penalty of overkill - that is, developing a programme which turns out to be more radical than necessary - may be less than the penalty for "underkill", the more familiar British tendency to do too little, too late.

If we conclude that settling for a quiet life now may produce unequipped for our children, then we have a duty to make policy on worst case assumptions. If, on the other hand, we conclude that a radical programme is simply not possible, then

we had better concentrate our minds on how to preserve political stability with continued relative decline. But this, of course, has been the unspoken establishment posture for most of the post-war period until 1979, and the results are not encouraging.

I believe the Government must err on the side of overkill. If other industrialized economies were in a similar state to our town, we could afford complacency. We would all be equal and all relatively poor. But that is not the case. It is true that there are signs of the British malaise in other European economies, and that they too are beginning a painful reappraisal. But we start from a long way behind. Perhaps more important, our cumulative policy configuration may have made our economy inherently unstable, so that the mechanisms by which it adapts to change and external shock threaten to break down under stress.

The present government - radical enough by post-war standards - operates in a hostile intellectual climate, shaped by governments which generally took the line of least resistance. It is a climate which makes rational thought difficult. All actions are judged in terms of conduct today, rather than results tomorrow. Symptoms are treated as causes. Those who propose painful measures are accused of wanting them for their own sake.

It is a world of moving goalposts, with little awareness of causes or consequences, no comparison with the past, or with the experience of other countries. There is a total unawareness of secondary economic effects. The teaching of what Lord Bauer has called "priceless economics" has reinforced the widespread belief that "in today's complicated world, the market no longer works", which has led to policies that have harmed millions.

It requires great courage for ministers to speak the truth in such a climate. Courage requires convictions which are the fruit of intellectual effort, not of blind faith. It is not the job of civil servants to develop such convictions (they must, after all, stand ready, at the limit, to serve a Marxist government if one is freely elected), while ministers simply do not have the necessary thinking time. So they find themselves describing objectives for which they are unable to devise measures, or committing themselves to measures whose consequences they cannot predict.

We all know that there is an ideological battle between those working for stability and recovery and a minority which, to put it plainly, hates Britain, hates the United States and Nato, supports

the Soviet Union and wishes to destabilize the democratic system. But there is also an intellectual civil war - perhaps even more dangerous - within the establishment, between those who know that time is running out and who feel the impulse to go back to first principles and think the problem through, and those who prefer the status quo or are simply too tired to go on thinking at all. To an alarming extent, those who are prepared to make the effort are outside Whitehall and Westminster.

The businessman is sometimes part of this problem. Like politicians and civil servants, he will have organized himself for coping with the present state of affairs. By the time he is in his mid-forties, he may have looked around and concluded that Britain, however sickly, "will see me out". If enough people, in and out of Whitehall, think like that, it probably won't.

The Thatcher government's first term concentrated on financial stability: the control of inflation, public expenditure and borrowing, public sector pay and the first steps to reduce union power. Now, everyone is beginning to talk about secondary issues of the "we must" variety: we must increase the number of engineers; we must make education more responsive to industry; we must improve our product design; harness our national research effort more closely to industry; change public attitudes to wealth creation; be more entrepreneurial and so on.

There is nothing wrong with these ideas. But an entire and crucially more important phase is missing: economic stabilization, without which all these worthy ideas are scarcely worth discussing. We still need a quiet revolution in every aspect of our present policies for spending, taxing, earning, working and caring for those who cannot work. This, I believe, is recognized more clearly by outside policy groups than it is in Whitehall and Westminster.

In this wider and intellectually richer world, party-political viewpoints are becoming less relevant. People starting from different political positions are brought closer together by their analysis of Britain's problem.

But it will not be enough for these outsiders to present analysis and prescriptions. They have first to persuade the official and elected policy makers to think in a different way, and to look at an uncomfortably different agenda.

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Tomorrow: taming the welfare state

Timothy Garton Ash finds that while the politics has changed, the politicians have not

The same old landmarks on the road from Yalta

the US Government dramatically reopened the controversy by publishing its (slightly edited) official record of the conference. Churchill said it was "inaccurate". In the *New York Chronicle*, James Cameron wrote: "The British attitude is that these unilateral scoops make future confidences between statesmen impossible". Pravda agreed.

Since then, Yalta has been catapulted back on to the front page by each major political crisis and Soviet intervention in Eastern Europe. In 1968, President de Gaulle said Yalta was to blame for the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Averell Harriman tartly commented that de Gaulle had said one thing that was true - that he, de Gaulle, was not at Yalta. Lord Gladwyn wrote to *The Times* to counter the "Yalta legend". Maurice Petherick and Sir Victor Raikes, the original movers of the 1945 amendment, berated him for choosing that moment to condone the agreement.

In December 1981, with the declaration of a "state of war" in Poland, President Mitterrand followed de Gaulle. We must "sortir de Yalta", he said. But David Watt, writing in *The Times* in January 1982, would have none of this emotional moralistic rhetoric. "If we can rescue the Yalta question from the moral chains which have been placed upon it", he wrote, "we

can look at the present Polish problem in a more realistic light."

Moral chains, however, were just what the Reagan administration sought: moral chains on the Soviet Union. Speaking in Vienna in September 1983, Vice-President Bush drew new conclusions from Yalta which apparently hold for American policy to this day. "We recognize no lawful division of Europe", he said; that had not been agreed at Yalta. "The Soviet Union pledged itself to grant full independence to Poland and to all other states in Eastern Europe, and to hold free elections there. The Soviet violation of these obligations is the root cause of East-West tensions today."

"Realists" in West European foreign offices were discreetly appalled. Their suspicions were confirmed when, at a luncheon meeting to mark the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Rising, President Reagan himself affirmed that the US sees the Yalta agreement "as a pledge... to restore full independence to the nations of Eastern Europe."

Unlike Eisenhower, Reagan did not call for the renunciation of Yalta - he called for its realization. The chosen instrument would be the Helsinki review conferences, part of the "Helsinki process" in which West European governments have invested so much. This, too, is the

gist of the Commons Early Day motion on overcoming the division of Europe. If 25 MPs, mostly Conservatives, voted for the amendment criticizing the Yalta agreement in 1945, more than 250, again mostly Conservatives, have put their name to this motion calling, like Bush and Reagan, for the full realization of the promises made there.

After the recent world press on Yalta, you might wearily exclaim, "plus ça change..." One might even predict the line-up for the next big crisis in Eastern Europe: the French president making a beautiful "sortir de Yalta" speech; the US president making a powerful, moralistic speech about realizing Yalta, and a "realist" history from the British foreign policy establishment discreetly criticizing American hamfistedness and exhorting us to cast off our "moral chains". Lord Gladwyn will write to *The Times*.

But a closer look shows that much has changed. The volume and intensity of criticism has not diminished with time but has grown. The range of the debate has broadened, with left and right, CND activists and Nato defence ministers, intellectuals from East and West, all actively looking for ways to overcome the division of Europe which we call, in shorthand, "Yalta".

The great arguments today are about the "how" rather than the "what". Any previous settlement in the history of Europe which was so widely questioned and resented would long since have been challenged by revolutions or broken by war. Yalta has been challenged by a peaceful revolution, in Poland, but on one thing all those who debate Yalta do agree: so long as the Soviet Union is what it is, and nuclear weapons are what they are, this settlement will not be broken by war. That is why Yalta will probably still be in the headlines in 2025.

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John O'Sullivan

When MA stands for madam

New York
Prostitution in New York is estimated to be a \$500 million business. Of course such statistics tend to have a ring of false exactitude. Given that prostitution is illegal and most of its organizers hostile to investigation, how are reliable estimates compiled? The neat rounded quality of that \$500 million suggests that it could have come right off the top of somebody's head.

None the less, the case of the Mayflower Madam here has established that prostitution is a varied business, if not a large one. It is also close to being a respectable business.

To be more exact, there are now two broad categories of prostitution. One conforms to the traditional image: it is controlled by people who are criminal on the most indulgent standard: it is maintained by violence or the threat of violence; it is linked to drugs; it has a high risk of sexually transmitted diseases; and it exposes its clients to blackmail or physical attack. Add that many of the street ladies are now either undercover policemen in fishnet tights (or even transvestites) and one almost begins to admire the clients' courage.

But there is also the new college degree, small-business prostitution exemplified by Miss Sydney Biddle Barrows' three enterprises: *Cacher, Elan and Finesse*. These were run, as we shall see, as respectably as the nature of the enterprise permitted. They advertised themselves as escort agencies. They appeared not in newsagents' windows but in the yellow pages so that it was your fingers that did the street walking. And they took most major credit cards.

Now that Miss Barrows (*nom de maison*, Sheila Devlin) is facing trial and perhaps prison, people have the queasy feeling that something is wrong. However, they are not quite sure what. To quote Anthony Hayden Guest's informative profile in *New York* magazine: "Few people would suggest outright legalization of non-exploitative, off-the-street prostitution. But there is a sense that the authorities might be attending to more pressing matters." In other words, what are the laws against prostitution for?

Plainly, they are not expected to eradicate commercial sex. A serious attempt to do that would require draconian penalties and inquisitorial powers of enforcement going far beyond anything acceptable in a free society. It would be unlikely to succeed even then. Nor can we envisage with blithe confidence what society would be like if it managed to establish an institution. Its laws have a different purpose.

The principal one is to control a crime which is linked to more vicious crimes. Prostitution in the United States has been one of the main "economic" foundations of organized crime. And it obviously assists the police to be able to bring prostitution-related charges against those suspected of worse offences. Moreover, penalties for pimping have, traditionally, been severe

because of the general belief that the relationship between pimp and prostitute was at least semi-coercive.

These considerations hardly apply to Miss Barrows' case. According to one of the prosecutors interviewed by Mr Hayden Guest, her business was not Mafia related; it was not linked to police corruption (which was perhaps a mistake); no harm had come to either employees or clients; and it was not an unusually large operation.

More than that, Miss Barrows was what would have been called a model employer in any other service industry. She deplored the use of drinks or drugs by her staff. She took a disapproving view of certain perverse practices and suggested phrases of polite evasion ("I'm afraid Sheila would never permit any of us to do something that heavy"). She encouraged them to attend exercise classes, there was even a hint of Victorianism in her attitude to her wards. If they put on weight they were suspended. And she regularly telephoned clients after a home visit to make sure that nobody had misbehaved.

It is true that, from the unsentimental standpoint of the economist, Miss Barrows might simply have been keeping her capital stock in good repair. But from the perspective of society at large, she was conducting an honest business in a notoriously corrupt trade. Why not recognize the fact by legalizing her?

We cannot do so because we can no longer rely on the force of social disapproval alone to keep prostitution from the public gaze. Legalized brothels were once possible because society made plain in other ways that prostitution was a shameful and ultimately unhappy life. The glamour that courtesans apparently enjoyed was offset by the fact that they also faced a multitude of small social humiliations.

Today, the Harvard-educated proprietor of a boutique brothel on the East Side would be photographed attending first nights. She would discuss her next book on television chat shows with respectful psychoanalysts who would treat her not without justification, as a professional colleague. She would contribute her favourite recipes to *Cosmopolitan* magazine. And she would eventually achieve complete respectability by either posing for a *Playboy* centrefold or being elected to Congress. Miss Barrows, I should add, has already signed a book contract.

Laws against prostitution thus achieve one important social aim: they compel people involved in it to remain anonymous if they want to keep on making money. If this is a hypocritical justification, it is a very necessary hypocrisy. La Rouchefoucauld's "homage that vice pays to virtue". No one could feel very proud of a society in which the pimp is the next best social catch to an ambassador and in which open vice enjoys greater social success than poor old plodding virtue.

We would then need a word for the homage that virtue pays to vice.

Anne Sofer

Grey patches amid the green

Two passages, read by chance on the same day. "Is not the sky a father, and the Earth a mother, and are not all living things with feet or wings or roots their children? Hear me, four quarters of the earth - a relative I am. Give me strength to walk the soft Earth, a relative to all that is." And: "We know that the cascade of the waters, the breath of the flowers, the murmur of the trees, the surge of the springs, are the life force of our island. . . . Our earth is impregnated with the sweat and the love of generations upon generation of our people who were born and died here - people who wrote with their souls a true epic . . ."

The first of these passages records the words of a Red Indian, Black Elk, and is quoted as an illustration of the philosophy of the Ecology Party in Jonathon Porritt's book *Seeing Green* (Blackwell, 1984). The second comes from a walking guide to Madeira: it is part of the foreword written by the island's tourist director, Joao Carlos Abreu.

Jonathon Porritt would approve. I imagine, of the wonderfully self-sustaining ecology of Madeira, where a modern hydro-electricity scheme and an ancient network of irrigation canals have put them provide energy and a richly fertile landscape. On the other hand he might not approve of the purpose behind Mr Abreu's encomium - the encouragement of tourism, with its lower-block hotels and noisy flights consuming thousands of gallons of non-renewable fossil fuel to enable an over-indulgent minority of the human race to enjoy winter sunshine.

And the local population's feeling on the matter? Have all those new jobs as waiters and car-hire managers damaged their traditional sense of harmony with the land? And if yes, should they be allowed none the less - if that is what they want - so to damage it?

Seeing Green is an interesting book, infused with a sweetly reasonable passion that is rare and appealing. It is a pity that our absurd electoral system condemns such a person to the margins of political debate. But I am still not clear about the position of the Ecology Party on this all-important issue of economic growth. The first half of the book constitutes an uncompromising argument against the expectation of growth with which the squalid mores of industrialism have endowed us. The importance of recognizing that world resources are finite and that infinite wealth does

not buy happiness are firmly hammered home. But suddenly, on page 120, Porritt declares that the "zero-growthers" are as absurd as the "no-growthers". "Substantial" economic growth will be needed in the Third World, and "limited" growth in the developed world. He argues that the ecological society will need greatly increased use of the new technologies (cleaner and more energy-saving), as well as "massive investment" in (among other things) energy conservation, housing, urban reclamation, renewal of the sewerage system, training. . . . And it begins to sound unenviably like Alliance manifestos.

In fact, the notion of "sustainable growth" is one that would now command a wide measure of agreement. So dire is our industrial plight that in any case it sounds like a dream of economic buoyancy rather than any sort of new frugality. But what *Seeing Green* does not make clear is how even this degree of growth, in the ecologically OK new technologies, is to come about.

Porritt talks in passing of the need to compete and improve productivity, but the words are clearly not part of his favourite vocabulary. They belong to the "tough harder qualities of human nature", which he argues are over-emphasized in our society as compared to the balancing "gentler softer qualities".

(This is expressed by those who admire Eastern philosophy as *yin* and *yang*. It would of course be tempting to tease Jonathon Porritt, who is, sadly, a less than wholehearted admirer of the leader of my own party, by saying that it also sounds very much like "tough and tender".)

Certainly there is no evidence that Mrs Thatcher's all-yan recipe has done anything to foster that elusive quality of innovative energy which is what we need. Far from "competing" (and I assure you that Porritt himself uses the word, on page 132) in the new technologies, Britain is steadily slipping behind in the international league.

To reach anything approaching the ecological utopia that Jonathon Porritt convincingly evokes, we need to reverse this situation, fast. What will do that? To make his theory practicable, he has to offer some ideas. And, particularly since he was until recently a senior teacher in an inner-city comprehensive school, I look forward eagerly to hearing them.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.



The General Synod of the Church of England is about to address itself to fundamental doctrinal issues, not before time. The controversy arising from the reported statement of the Bishop of Durham, the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins, has not abated, nor is likely to as long as he continues to make provocative and perhaps even contemptuous remarks about what many in the church consider to be things close to the heart of the Christian faith. On both sides, the Church of England's honourable tradition of tolerance has been called in question. Co-existence between different factions was preserved until recently by treating doctrinal issues as side-issues, for it is hard enough to explain why the work of the Archbishops' several Commissions on Doctrine has received so little attention. But this is never more than a convention, for they are central to the church's life and mission. In recent times no slur against the church has been more damaging than the charge that an Anglican may believe anything or everything – or nothing. And nothing would be more bracing to the church than to regain the sense that there are truths worth living by and even dying for, and that the Church of England rests on a solid bed-rock of sure faith.

The difficult task for the General Synod and subsequently the House of Bishops will be to establish that point while restoring the spirit of tolerance, two principles which may seem at first incompatible. Archbishop William Temple had it right in his preface to the 1939 report of the Doctrine Commission (which has never been properly

debated). There must be, he wrote, the "utmost liberty of thought that is compatible with the maintenance of spiritual fellowship; that is, not an unlimited liberty is now asser-
gent, for spiritual fellowship has begun to break down. This cannot be laid wholly at the Bishop of Durham's castle-gate, for he has been articulating, albeit in strong fashion, views widely held in the theological community. Some of his critics have pressed their case a little too far, as well.

The church will have to make some careful distinctions if it is to emerge from this quarrel with its unity intact. One such distinction, essential in this case, is between assent to fundamental dogma, such as the articles of the ancient creeds, and assent to particular interpretations of what those dogmas imply in terms of historical events. It is required of a bishop, for instance, that he should declare his submission to the creeds at the time of his consecration; and it would not be acceptable for any bishop, having done so, to announce that of course he did not really mean it. That is certainly not the case with the Bishop of Durham.

Within the limits set by that absolute condition, however, there is room for a plurality of theologies. There are those who hold that the only reading of the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection which carries conviction, which is accessible to ordinary unphilosophical minds, and which will ensure the creed's survival generations ahead, is one close to the Scriptural text, taken as a historical record of real events. But they should

hesitate to turn that into a doctrinal formula, and demand that bishops should be put to the test of it. They are claiming too much infallibility for one theological opinion among several.

There are equally those who find this literalism impossible in the face of modern Biblical scholarship, and question whether the fathers of the church's statement to be understood in such a sense. But those of that persuasion cannot insist it is the only one possible, and only fools could differ. If they wish to enjoy the liberty of which Temple spoke, they must concede it generously to those with whom they disagree. In these matters no one theological school can yet claim to have won the argument.

Neither position is beyond question; both raise further issues. Modern educated and sophisticated minds can hold either view, as is manifestly the case. Nothing has done more harm to the Bishop of Durham's reputation than his scornful tone, insulting to churchmen no less clever than he is, painful to countless thousands who prefer their faith simple.

Because of this manner of his, the synod and its upper house do have a pastoral duty to offer reassurance. They should find some means to convey that there is nothing silly, daft, or childish about a literal historical belief in the virginity of Mary; nor about taking the Gospel accounts of the Resurrection at face value. For some people this is the only way the creeds themselves can claim credence. Perhaps if they had studied under Professor Jenkins at Leeds they would have found another way, perhaps not.

From Mr John Heddle, MP for Midlothian (Scottish Conservative):

Sir, In the near future the Secretary of State for the Environment will present to Parliament the Government's plans to reduce the percentage of capital receipts available to local authorities from the sale of council houses and other assets for re-investment from 40 per cent to 20 per cent in each financial year.

The reaction from the Government back-benchers to Mr Jenkin's initial announcement in January 1981 that the Government would not yet won the hearts and minds of their back-bench supporters to a proposal which will sadly reduce the incentive for councils to sell their surplus assets.

I would suggest one solution which will release the Treasury from this dilemma.

Local councils are owed over £44 billion by mortgagers. £2.3 billion of which relates to mortgages which councils have granted to their tenants. We have to encourage their right to buy their own home.

Now that building society mortgage funds are in plentiful supply, societies have become willing to offer replacement loans to council borrowers, and I know that one of the leading building societies is offering £1 billion in replacement loans to borrowers in 87 local authorities last year.

Surely there are attractions both to the borrower and for the local authority for these mortgages to be transferred to the building societies.

The local authority obtains an immediate principal receipt to enable it to reinvest in rehabilitating, refurbishing and modernizing its existing housing stock (local authorities have kept at least 23,500 homes empty for more than 12 months because they say they do not have enough money to spend on repairs, improvements and modernisation schemes) and the borrower should find it easier to obtain another loan if he wishes to move home or to carry out improvements.

There may also be times at which

From the President of The Geological Society

shore sites by the BGS has furthered the development of the petroleum industry. The BGS is the proper body to store and co-ordinate the vast amount of data accumulated in exploration and exploitation, data vital for future developments.

2. The BGS is probably the only organization fully equipped to undertake the position of neutrality on the complex issue of the economic status of any particular coal mine.

3. The BGS is involved in the search for clean, renewable energy sources, a fact which needs no further amplification.

4. The BGS is acquiring an expertise in geological aspects of pollution and waste disposal which is vital to the industrial society. To amplify one little-known aspect of this work: whilst cement runs high on the problem of acid rain, the BGS is contributing to an investigation of the proportion of this type of pollution that is anthropogenic compared to that which has a natural origin. Consideration of this data is essential before making heavy investment in eliminating other than the most obvious industrial pollution.

The above is part only of the case for preserving the efficiency of the BGS. The solution proposed by the NERC is clearly not satisfactory. Britain is still rich in its natural resources, and the exploitation required to assess and exploit them is expensive only in a short-term view. They merit more than an ill-conceived decapitation and starvation.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. HOLLAND, President,
The Geological Society,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W.1.

performances. The Saturday concert was under the direction of August Manns when in 1855 and lasted until 1901 and played a considerable part in the musical education of London's people. Many first-time London performances were conducted under his baton and despite the remark of the writer, Morley, in his obituary (1903) did a great deal to promote the works of British composers. Crystal Palace was burnt down in November 1936.

Herr Auguste Manns, conductor of the Winter Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace, is in his way as staunchly a reformer and as genuine an enthusiast as Mr. Thomas Chappell, with his disciples, the Monday Popular Concerts in St. James's Hall, and adhering to his creed through fair weather and through foul, encouraged by success and undeterred by failure, has in less than two years, made these entertainments a permanent institution, and fixed them in the idea of the musical public as not an absolute public requirement, but as a social necessity. If possible, there have been still more arduous and difficult than that of Mr. Chappell, inasmuch as while Mr. Chappell was his own master, and responsible to no one but his taste, Mr. Manns has had to serve, and to satisfy more than one superior. His indomitable perseverance has, nevertheless prevailed. He has trained an orchestra, at one time chiefly used to dance music, to perform the most refined and refined "selections" (original works, prepared and served up as minced meat), to so thorough an acquaintance with the compositions of the greatest masters, that at present it scarcely seems likely that truth to it, they are *nowhere* better executed. He has had to contend with all sorts of frivolous objections, and all sorts of questionable

Despite the Chancellor's assurance last autumn that he does not propose to play Caesar Augustus and decree that all the world should be taxed, those industries which enjoy freedom from the standard rate of value-added tax have been jumpy all winter. And with good reason. For the narrow base of VAT — whose current 15 per cent standard rate covers little over half of consumer spending — inhibits the Government's declared policy of shifting more of the burden of taxation from income to expenditure. This is because it requires steep rises in VAT rates to yield substantial revenue, which in turn increases both the distortive advantages of exempt or zero-rated goods and the temptation to evade VAT by the suppliers of taxed goods.

As the political pressures close in on the unpopular Mr Nigel Lawson, it begins to seem unlikely that he will wish to take on extra battles by extending the frontiers of VAT across small areas of hotly-disputed territory in this particular budget. But the issue will not go away, and it is important to dig below the short-term trade-off between political pace and extra revenue to the fundamental argument about the proper coverage of Britain's main indirect tax.

As is so often the case in Britain, the present structure of VAT is a muddled compound of theoretical justification and the desire to avoid change. VAT was introduced in April 1973, three months after we joined the

European Community – although the Government of the time insisted that that was not the reason for introducing it – and was somewhat less than popular. To avoid extra odium it was applied, as nearly as possible, to precisely the same range of goods as the two taxes it replaced – selective employment tax on services, and purchase tax on goods.

Aside from the future prospect of tax harmonization across Europe, VAT was considered to be superior to its predecessors in its uniformity and self-policing properties. Every producer has an incentive to declare the VAT that ought to have been paid by his suppliers, because this tax on inputs can be deducted from his own VAT bills. In practice, high hopes have not been met. True tax harmonization will only be possible when all EEC countries not only use the same tax, but levy it at the same rates across the identical range of items. Uniformity and self-policing are handicapped by exemptions and zero-rating. Since zero-rated producers may reclaim tax paid on their inputs, while exempt producers may not, the combination of all three possibilities along a chain of production creates a vast range of effective tax rates.

It would not be practically possible to extend VAT, just as it stands, to all items of consumer spending: some (for example, banking or house purchase) present particular difficulties of application. However, many

zero-rated goods do not, and have been excluded on different arguments. Everyone's tax advantage is someone else's tax burden, so that it would ill-behave a newspaper to defend its special interest: thus we will pass straight to the main categories of zero-rated goods, food, fuel, public transport, housing and children's clothes, which are fiscally privileged on the argument that they bulk large in the budgets of the poor.

And so, clearly, they do. A recent study by the Institute for Fiscal Studies suggested roughly two-thirds of the budgets of poor households were expended on zero-rated goods. This compared with only a third of the household budgets of the better off.

This reinforces the commonest argument for leaving VAT alone, which is that sudden changes in a tax system, however justifiable, are painfully disruptive in the short term. But it is at least questionable whether a narrow and increasingly distortive VAT system is the most sensible or effective method of relieving poverty; whether this is an aim which would not better be accomplished through the income tax and social security systems. For the complexities of modern production make the dividing lines ever more difficult to draw. It is not obvious, for example, that a tax system that favours foie gras while taxing floor-cleaners is precisely tuned to the needs of poor families.

Surely such a proposal would have no adverse effect on the public-sector borrowing requirement – quite the reverse: it would at once release money for job-creation in the construction industry and bring new life to our existing housing stock by providing homes for those in genuine need of a home to rent or buy at the lower end of the housing market.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEDDLE (Chairman,
Conservative National Local
Government Advisory Committee),
House of Commons,
February 8.

The English weather

From Mr Edwin J. Prince

Sir, Between 12.55pm and 1.25pm today I heard three separate weather forecasts on radio and television. In the first, on BBC Radio 4, it was clearly stated that there would be rain but not snow in south-east England this afternoon, and a similar view was given on ITV's TV South at 1.25. However, the forecast on ITN at 1.20 was equally adamant that there would be snow and not rain in the south-east!

How can such discrepancies occur, particularly when a new computerised forecast has just been introduced? Is there any purpose in making these forecasts at all if such opposing results can be produced in half an hour?

In fact, late afternoon, as I write, the two to one majority was (so far!) shown in have been correct.

Yours faithfully,
EDWIN J. PRINCE,
c/o Furze Croft,
Hove,
East Sussex,
February 8.

New Zealand decision

From the Vice-Chancellor and
 Warden of the University of Durham

If the mandarins at the BBC were to cut their coat according to the available cloth they would have no problems; do we really need *Breakfast TV* or Radio 1 when the commercial stations do that sort of thing rather better? And is there really a need for two TV channels from them, when we now have ITV and Channel 4?

Let somebody look at the problems afresh and decide what the role of Lord Reith's overgrown gangling grandson should be.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN FOLKARD
67 Beaulieu Avenue,
Sydenham, SE26
February 7.

From Dr C. S. Fulton.

He has one by one re-listened them. Herrmann Manns, to speak plainly, was internally convinced that good music would be played, and that not only at the hands of the great Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn, if properly understood, were really in their way quite as amusing (to say nothing more) as Strauss, Muscadini, the elder and Julian - the veritable unknown quantities.

Herr Manns has been able to obtain access to the Crystal Palace in the department over which he has the honour of presiding, a reputation acknowledged by all competent judges. In short, there is a little Temple of Harmony at Kennington where the earnest devotees make periodical pilgrimages. Sure of hearing an "universal symphony, perhaps a concerto and for the most part one or two centuries of the highest class," the musical pilgrim finds at the entrance a signpost which may legitimate his bold knee, the prophet thus clarified being the chosen High Priest of art, and the rites celebrated in the undying language, On Saturday afternoon at the Eighth Winter Concert, it may be said, that Beethoven, from whose works the programme was exclusively made up, had been an entertainment to "el before the Queen" - as may be judged by the following outline of the piece:-

Old Shire Hall,
Durham.

nationality is to be found in a condition of maximum market freedom. Until recently the argument appeared to include "money markets".

But in recent days I have heard reference to "disorderly markets" and the "illegality" of international financial dealings. I have even heard the Governor of the Bank of England refer to "the perversity of the American economy". What is a disorderly market?

I am puzzled.

Yours sincerely,
C. S. FENTON,
University of Bristol,
Department of Sociology,
13 Woodland Road,
Bristol,
Avon.
February 1.

From Mr Martin Folgard

But in recent days I have heard reference to "disorderly markets" and to the "illogicality" of international financial dealers. I have even heard the Governor of the Bank of England refer to "the perversity of the American economy." What is a disorderly market?

I am puzzled.

Yours sincerely,
C. S. FENTON,
University of Bristol,
Department of Sociology,
12 Woodland Road,
Bristol,
Avon.
February 1.

From Mr Kazem el-Khalil

patronage, and outspoken in opposition to Israeli measures aiming at overruling and isolating the South.

For generations the Khalis fought bitterly against foreign domination, including Ottoman, French, Palestinian, and now Israeli. Our family, which has given martyrs to the cause, has represented the South since the independence of Lebanon and funds it against its vital interest that an enemy dominates its homeland.

It is because the Khalis aborted all Israeli attempts at forming a local puppet administration, and thereby incurred Shabak's wrath and its consequences, that they were compelled to leave the region several months ago.

Your Correspondent, on his visits to the South, could surely not have missed the fact that the Khalis had left many months before any of the collaborators' lists were ever published. Many of the said lists are Shabak authored.

Yours faithfully,
KAZEM el-KHALIL
(Member of Parliament for South Lebanon).
Beirut, Lebanon.
January 17.

From the Chief Commander of the Corporation of the City of London

heritage of traditions, but has always been ready to weigh each one's usefulness. None would deny the expansion of the commercial aspects of Christmas.

Mr Watson, the Party will be pleased to see that the Court debated the timings of elections on February 9 1984, deciding that from 1985 they will be held on the Thursday before the first Friday in December. I consider that there is no advantage in electing the Mayor or other local authorities in holding them in May.

Paradoxically, a Lord Mayor's Show in summer would probably reduce the audience as the choice for the television and radio broadcasting is much wider at that time of year. We always welcome foreigners to the show, of course, but holding it in the tourist "off" season gives a better chance for Londoners to be shown their new lord mayor.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. WINLEY, Chief Commoner,
The Corporation of the City of London,
Guildhall, 60, Guildhall, EC2.

Symphony in E flat (Roman
Air of *Macchella Fiedra*)
Song: "O beautiful daughter"
Suite "The Isles"
"Marta in E flat (piano) for
voice: "Thine O thou the land"
Duet for *Leopold and Flaminia* (Fiedra)
Lovers

The symphony and overture the
grand *Lovers* in C major - *Fiedra*,
No. 37 were magnificently played; and
in the instance of the first especially,
with an observance of light and shade
which revealed its countless and
exquisite beauties with unusual
clearness.

By the way, we may (en passant)
remind Herr Manns - a thorough
erectile in symphonies, overtures &c.,
and in his search after new and
unknown pieces, a little too much
inclined to Schumann, Wagner &c.,
that he has his eye fixed on
Tristan and Isolde, of the *Symphonic*
Poems of Liszt, he would do well to
remember that Mühl wrote a
symphony in G minor (one of six),
besides several dramatic overtures
(*Die Rheinmädchen*, *Die Klänge*,
de Toledo - a good comic prelude - and
La Chasse du jeune Henri, among
others), well worth a trial; that
Bouvier's operatic overtures, and
especially *Les deux Nuits*, are models
of the French school; that Weber
composed a symphony and an
overture, in *Turandot*, that it would
hurt no amateur to hear once; that
Streibel's overture to *Romeo and*
Juliet, Richter's to *Tigrane* and
William Tell, Culy's *Unterlärche*, &c.,
are really fine; that Späth's *Die*
Der Zweikampf, *Macbeth* and *Der*
Alchemist are never brought forward;
... that even Piccini's to *Alessandro*
Martin has been talked about; and
(and this is the worst of it) that
foreign) that one or two English
overtures - such as Bennett's *Wood*
Nymphs and *Parasine*, Macfarren's
Cherry Chase and *Hamlet* (not to travel
farther) - might be listened to now and
then with advantage, without
causing any very disagreeable sen-
sation. All or any of these, at any rate,
be preferable to *Tristan and Isolde*.

From Dr R. G. E. Pinch
Sir, Your Oxford correspondent

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Flying from Bulgaria to Turkey this evening, Sir Geoffrey Howe will be going geographically and culturally from West to East - from Christendom (albeit officially apostate) to the House of Islam (albeit officially secular) - but, politically, from East to West: from Warsaw Pact territory to that of Nato. Taking leave of ideological adversaries, however polite and peace-loving, he will be welcomed by allies.

The flight being a short one, he will not have much time to "read himself in". But it is to be hoped that his officials will have included in his red box at least an abstract of the carefully weighed report on "human rights in Turkey" presented last November by Mr Frans Van Gonsfeld, the rapporteur of the North Atlantic Assembly's subcommittee on "the free flow of information and people".

Norwegian enjoys a disposable income eleven times that of the average Turk. Even the average Portuguese, the next poorest member, is twice as well off, and the average Greek three times as well. Also, Mr Vangrønfeldt rightly draws attention to the problems of being Nato's only Muslim member, at a time when — as he delicately puts it — "the Islamic world is being shaken by a resurgence of religiosity... which has not hitherto been beneficial to the values of the Western world."

None of this, Mr Vangrønfeldt rightly says, amounts to a reason why democracy should be impracticable in Turkey. "One must simply accept the assumption that it will be a democracy which is harder to maintain than is the case in the better-endowed countries of the Alliance." The present period is clearly a transitional one, in which an

gronsfield, make clear. Many hopes have been placed in the present prime minister. Mr Turgut Ozal, who not only heads an elected civilian government but also has a strategy supposedly enabling the economy to take off again.

Unhappily there are now doubts on both scores. Within Mr Ozal's party former members of the banned Nationalist Action Party, which was responsible for much of the violence in the 1970s, seem to play an increasingly influential role; while a number of external lending agencies, from the IMF to our own Export Credit Guarantee Department, are getting worried about the economic prospects. The interest burden continues to rise, inflation has gone up again to around 60 per cent even though real wages have been nudged back to the levels of the

From Mr Ian A. Draper

family regard this as severely damaging to their reputation and contrary to the facts. It is common knowledge that certain Palestinian organizations, many of whose local chieftains turned out to be Israeli agents later on, had clashed with the Khalil family in 1974, leading to the demolition of our house in Tyre and the confiscation of our property. No member of the Khalil family was able to live in the area between 1976 and 1982, due to Palestinian persecution.

The Israelis, on their part, have not been more merciful. Soon after the 1982 invasion the harassment of the Khalils by the Shabak (the Israeli intelligence service) came to a new stage. Several arrests were made amongst them; their houses were on more than one occasion shot at and violated by Israeli patrols.

We were uncompromising towards all Israeli attempts to create local bodies working under their

From the Chief Commander of the Corporation of the City of London

cause, has represented the South since the independence of Lebanon and funds it against its vital interest that an enemy dominates its homeland.

It is because the Khalisls abhor all Israeli attempts at forming a local puppet administration, and thereby incurred Shabak's wrath and its consequences, that they were compelled to leave the region several months ago.

Your Correspondent, on his visits to the South, could surely not have missed the fact that the Khalisls had left many months before any of the "collateral" lists were ever published. Many of the said lists are Shabak authored.

Yours faithfully,
KAZEM el-KHALIL
(Member of Parliament for South Lebanon),
Lebanese Parliament,
Beirut, Lebanon.
January 17.

inconvenience of the subway at his railway station should, perhaps, visit the Other Place.

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

From Mr Jack Shapiro
5. Professor Cornelius O'Leary

claiming that its troops are leaving Kampuchea when in fact war weary troops are merely being replaced.

If Vietnam will take heed of the resolutions passed by the United Nations and withdraw its troops entirely and allow inspection to ensure that they have done so, then there could be elections within Kampuchea fully inspected by the United Nations. The party or parties in Government then chosen by the free people of Kampuchea would then be the legitimate successors of

the Coalition Government led by Prince Sihanouk.

The solution suggested by Professor O'Leary condones and legitimises foreign invasion of sovereign territory. This cannot be legitimised anywhere in the world as otherwise the international rule of law for which the United Nations stands would be in default.

Yours faithfully,
JACK SHAPIRO,
100 Brim Hill, N2,
January 23,

From Mr T. B. Casey
 Sir, The Board, London, 6. 2. 1881

Mayor's Show to be moved from November to midsummer, and the annual elections of Common Councilmen from December 18 to May "to fall in line with all other local authorities". In passing, I should say that the Common Councilmen do not seek re-election each year so they are not "in line" with other authorities where a four-year term is in operation.

London's citizens have assisted in the government of their city at the Court of Common Council since the twelfth century, and since the fifteenth century by election to that body. The elections were held annually, customarily just before Christmas, and in recent years on December 17, or the nearest working day.

The Corporation cherishes its rich

From Mr Charles Wolfe Keene
Sir, Your correspondence has been

100

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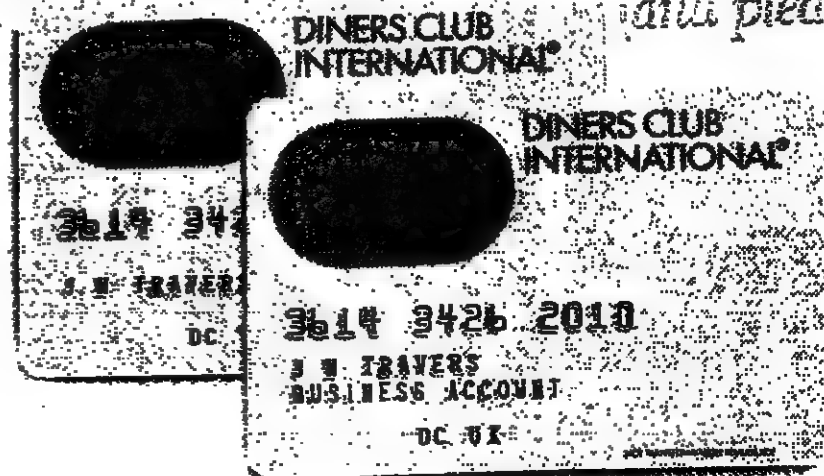
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\$8.25	Macaroni	195	7-7	7.7	4.3	12.6
18.00	More O'Pears	86		4.8	8.6	18.0
\$32.70	Ogley & Mather	636				
\$17.00	Oliver Paper	35		2.0	1.4	16.0
\$48.25	Rooster & Spauld	970		4.9	7.7	23.0
30.00	Starr (Laf)	148		18.1	8.0	
\$52.00	United Vanities	300		2.4	2.3	51.0
\$32.00	Vapor	51				
\$2.00	Washington (L)	310		2.0	2.0	
\$4.00	Washington	270		7.2	2.0	12.0

STATION	TIME	PROGRAM	VIEWERS*	LAST WEEK	WEEKS
12.30p	10	Good Love	1.5	1.5	1
1p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
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6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
8.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
9.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
10.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
11.30p	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
12.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
1.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
2.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
3.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
4.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
5.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
6.30a	10	Alone	1.5	1.5	1
7.30a</					

94-000	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-001	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-002	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-003	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-004	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-005	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-006	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-007	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-008	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-009	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-010	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-011	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-012	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-013	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-014	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-015	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-016	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-017	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-018	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-019	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-020	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-021	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-022	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-023	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-024	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-025	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-026	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-027	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-028	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-029	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-030	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-031	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-032	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-033	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-034	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-035	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-036	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-037	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-038	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-039	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-040	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-041	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-042	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-043	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-044	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-045	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-046	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-047	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-048	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-049	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-050	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-051	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-052	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-053	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-054	Shawmut	297	+10	71.4	2.5	68.9
94-055						

[illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER						
00	FX	255	7-6	8.7	4.9	10.9
00	Garner Boots	178	7-9	11.1	6.8	9.7
00	Headam Smt	78		7.3	3.5	9.3
00	Lambert Howarth	259		7.3	3.6	8.1
00	Wood & Horton	85	-3	5.9	4.8	12.9
00	Phelan	124		6.2	4.5	8.4
00	Strong & Fisher	179	-3	6.2	4.5	9.1
00	Shm	179				

TEXTILES			
ALLIED TANI	355		
ALPHA BROS	150	+2	
BANKE (MILK)			11.4 3.5 11.3
BEECHMAN (AY	75	-2	7.1 8.7 123
BY MITCHEL			4.8 5.1 5.4
DAVISON & LUM	178	+1	5.2 5.5 5.7
DAVISON & LUM	75		5.2 5.7 5.7
DAVISON & LUM	37	+2	5.4 5.5 5.5

[illegible]

TOBACCOS				
SAT.	365	+22	12.6	3.3
Imported	215	+21	71.5	0.9
Revenue '8	130	-6	6.5	0.5

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Lawson the reformer boxes himself in

It is going to be exceptionally difficult for the Chancellor to produce an acceptable Budget next month. This is not only because the latest bout of sterling weakness has undermined his political credibility, aroused the City's suspicions and made the Treasury more sensitive to the short-term inflationary implications of tax changes, it is because the Government's own objectives are not easy to reconcile.

Consider Mr Lawson's position today: he has told us he intends to make this a "budget for jobs", he has signalled his intention to reform, and he has also indicated that sterling's weakness has reduced the scope for tax cuts.

There is a simple, neutral sense in which this is true, in that the impact of higher interest rates on his debt burden has to be paid for, but Mr Lawson was also clearly hinting at a tightening of monetary policy, bringing the money supply numbers down from their present position at the top of their target ranges.

Political risks

This does not necessarily imply a lower target for public borrowing, and, indeed, much can be discounted as the usual pre-Budget gloom-mongering, but it is a game which has its own consequences. For if Mr Lawson now, in time-honoured fashion, produces a Budget which is more cheerful than expected, the City will be the more determined to take apart his magician's arithmetic.

So Mr Lawson has to produce a public sector borrowing requirement which is not glamorously small but credible in its underlying arithmetic, which means he cannot afford to take risks.

However he desperately needs to take some pretty large political risks with taxation: Mr Lawson has only one answer to unemployment, which is that it will come down when the labour market works better, meaning that it does not keep bidding up real wages while there are so many people in search of a job. Since it is precious little use Mr Lawson exhorting wage negotiators to take less than they could hope to secure for those they represent, however much he is now prepared to hint that he would cut taxes to help, Mr Lawson's only lever on the labour market is the structure of taxation on employers and employees.

The Chancellor, in order to make much impact, needs far more than the billion or so that will finally be left to "give away" after recalculation of debt interest, oil revenues and all the other imponderables of public finance in a medium-sized, open economy. So he needs new sources of revenue, and since he was properly assumed the mantle of a tax reformer, he would be howling down for garnering cash through further windfall taxes on which-ever corner of the British economy is looking particularly flush.

Long-term change

Yet it is this necessary to make coherent, long-term changes in taxation, rather than shoot from the hip, that makes the whole process of British budget-making seem patently absurd. It is, in a way, a pity that last year's reform of corporation tax passed through with so little opposition from dour industry, not because it was misconceived, but because the manner of its implementation met only of the two essential criteria for tax reform in a democracy.

The first criterion, that fundamental change should be introduced by degrees, was met by the gradual abolition of reliefs

and reduction of rates. But there was no open discussion of the objectives of reform before Mr Lawson launched it, and the surprise element on which budget-makers so foolishly pride themselves is the cause of a lot of Mr Lawson's troubles this time.

The pensions industry was not going to be caught out the same way, so Mr Lawson was forced in Parliament to give an undertaking which, if interpreted strictly, would effectively prevent him from doing anything lucrative about pensions taxation. This was forced out of him during a furor of suspicion that he was planning an instant crackdown on lump sums taken on retirement, whose tax-free status is the only glaring anomaly in the present system of taxation for occupational pensions. His somewhat confused pledge to avoid retrospective taxation would mean, if strictly interpreted, that he could not tax any part of a lump sum "earned" before March 19, nor, for that matter, could he properly tax pension fund income derived from assets acquired with contributions made before March 19.

As a report published today by the Institute for Fiscal Studies ably demonstrates, the taxation of lump sums and/or the taxation of pension fund income are the only ways in which the Chancellor could hope to raise revenue from the pensions industry without atrocious administrative complexity (which is not to say that either method would be problematic). But what this study also seeks to demonstrate is that changes in pensions taxation raise fundamental questions about the tax treatment of institutions and individuals, rather a large issue for a chancellor to resolve within the secrecy of the Budget box.

Pension protection

This is the kind of noise the pensions industry has been making, in a fine attempt at prevarication. The IFS makes another, even more important point that the Chancellor's pre-Christmas pledge has, on strict interpretation, given away too much — more protection than pension funds and their five million members could have any right to expect. For no one can be protected against all change during the lifetime of a contract of such length as a pension scheme: changes in interest rates and inflation rates can wreck far more damage to a pensioner's expectations than a chancellor. What they have a right to expect is that changes are not sprung on them, but phased in and the fundamental principles behind change are publicly explored beforehand.

The Treasury's eternal answer is that early warnings reduce revenue; but in this case, it is the Chancellor who stands to have lost revenue from Budget secrecy, because the fears it aroused forced him into an excessively generous promise. Hard talking may still enable him to raise half a billion from the pension fund industry next year, without significant impact on pensioners or labour costs. But it has been a process which has increased, rather than reduced, the political costs of fiscal reform.

This is not a parliament which will accept this Chancellor's budget without demerit and Mr Lawson will be in worse trouble with the City if doubts about his ability to deliver on taxation are added to scepticism about his spending numbers.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Chancellor still expects to cut income tax by £1 billion

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, is still expected to announce income tax cuts in his Budget on March 19, although within a tighter financial framework.

Mr Lawson has said that his eventual Budget package will be influenced by the state of financial markets at the time. However, it appears that he will be able to combine a fiscal tightening with a raising of tax thresholds and allowances by more than inflation.

The main components of the Budget are likely to be a lifting of income tax thresholds and allowances by 5-10 per cent more than inflation, a modest widening of the value-added tax, a new tax on the income of pension funds, and a reduction in the target for the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) from £7 billion to £6.5 billion for 1985-86.

The Chancellor will also be aiming at a simplification of capital taxation and special

employment-creating measures, including an extension of the community programme.

The Treasury has been examining ways in which jobs can be encouraged by reducing the costs of employment. A general reduction in employers' national insurance contributions is not expected, although exemption for young workers is a strong possibility.

The outlook for both Government expenditure and revenue has changed since the Treasury published its autumn statement in November. The drop in the dollar — sterling exchange rate and a more encouraging picture of production of special measures to help the unemployed, including extending the community programme and selective exemption from employers' national insurance contributions could cost £500-600 million.

These "giveaways" could be offset by a new tax on pensioners, with a 10 per cent tax on

these changes should be to leave the scope for tax cuts unchanged, at least £1.5 billion within the original PSBR target of £7 billion.

That PSBR target is likely to be cut, to £6.5 billion, in order to present a tight Budget to reassure financial markets, leaving around £1 billion in net tax cuts.

Raising all the income tax thresholds and allowances by 10 per cent more than inflation — equivalent to 1½ pence off the basic rate of tax but much more helpful to the lower paid — would cost the Chancellor £1.8 million in 1985-86.

One option under consideration is the introduction of a five or seven-year cut-off date for the acquisition of assets, but with indexation of gains scrapped.

The apparent breakdown of last month's joint currency intervention agreement in Washington is expected to dominate today's meeting of central bankers in Basel, Switzerland.

Iran comes into line with Opec

By Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

Iran, one of the three dissenters to the recent pricing agreement of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has changed its mind and is cutting the price of its light crude oil by just over \$1 a barrel to bring it into line with the new Opec price structure.

Iranian oil ministry officials said in Tehran yesterday that the price of Iran's light crude was being cut by \$1.05 a barrel to \$28.05 a barrel, with its heavier crude being cut by 20 cents to \$27.35 a barrel.

The move appears to be part of a concerted attempt by the Iranian government to boost its falling oil exports. Reports from Tehran yesterday confirmed that Iran is pressing ahead with a plan to attract new customers by tanker shuttling cargoes of oil away from the main Gulf war zone to a new and safer offloading point 200 miles south of the main war-scarred export terminal at Kharg Island.

According to oil ministry officials, the Iranians have already chartered the first tankers to ship oil from Kharg Island to the new outlet at Sirri Island, beyond the reach of Iraqi air attacks. At Sirri Island the plan is for the oil to be offloaded, using the tankers as floating berths.

Iran is also planning to limit imports from other countries to half the value of oil they buy from Iran, extending the balanced trade regime that has been in force for the Japanese since the end of last year. The aim, according to Tehran officials, is to extend the arrangement to other members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, including West Germany.

Iran's actual oil exports fell below one million barrels a day last month, compared with its formal Opec production quota of 2.3 million barrels a day, which implies allowable exports (after domestic consumption) of 1.7 million barrels a day.

The oil ministry officials said that customers would be expected to pick up the cost of shipping the oil to Sirri Island.

BTR accused of using idle threats

By Jeremy Warner

BTR was yesterday accused of using "idle threats and intimidation" in its £33 million bid for control of Dunlop, the tyre and sports equipment group. The accusation was prompted by a letter sent by Sir Norman Ireland, BTR finance director to S. G. Warburg, merchant bank which is helping to defend Dunlop.

In the letter which Warburg has taken as a threat of legal action, Mr Ireland warns that if Dunlop spends money circulating to BTR shareholders, "BTR would seek to make the relevant Dunlop directors and the relevant advisers, including your bank, jointly and severally liable for totally unnecessary and therefore improper expenditure".

Mr Mark Smith, S. G. Warburg director, said he regarded the letter as a form of intimidation.

Warburg has replied to BTR saying that the Dunlop directors were the correct people to decide what was proper expenditure.

This latest exchange follows a request by Dunlop for the BTR share register. Mr Smith said the sole intention of seeking the register, which the merchant bank is entitled to under City takeover rules, was to establish which institutions had agreed to underwrite Dunlop's agreed reconstruction were also shareholders in BTR.

The stock market believes Sir



Sir Michael Edwards: new refinancing proposals.



Sir Owen Green: improve Dunlop offer.

Owen Green, chairman of BTR, will improve his initial 23p-a-share terms this week. Sir Michael Edwards, Dunlop chairman, aims to put new proposals for refinancing the group to shareholders by February 21.

Eight shares join Fleming mini market

By Our City Staff

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, is stepping up its challenge to the stock market's traditional monopoly of share trading.

From today it is expanding its market-making activities to include a further eight electronics company shares. It has also established a six member research department which will send regular material to about 200 institutional investors.

The share trading operation is still losing money, but the merchant bank regards the level of losses as a less expensive way into the securities business than buying into an established stockbroker or jobbing firm.

About 15 per cent of electricals business is estimated to have gone to Fleming since it began operating what amounts to its own miniature stock market in 22 leading electrical shares last June.

Now it is expanding the range to include Automated Security Holdings, Bowthorpe Holdings, Computer and Systems Engineering, Electronic Rentals Group, Granada Group, Lex Service, Reuters Holdings, and United Engineering Industries.

A regular fortnightly newsletter, called *FX Electronics*, is to be published by the research department, which also compile separate reports on individual companies and on aspects of the electronics industry. The first newsletter goes out today.

US NOTEBOOK

Mystery of bonds' still strong prices

A new element has been injected into the financial markets: the Fed has savagely reduced the level of banks' reserves, thus opening up once again the possibility of an improvement in bond prices and a cessation of the incipient upward trend in interest rates.

Since the first week of January, the adjusted monetary base has fallen from \$220 billion to \$215.5 billion, a reversal of the trend of growth that had been in effect for a year. In the 12 months ended early January, the monetary base had risen about 7½ per cent.

An acceleration in growth of the monetary base began in October, when the Fed changed over to an expansionary monetary policy — after President Reagan rang Mr Paul Volcker and admonished him for the freeze on money growth between April/May and October last year.

Between October and January, the monetary base rose at an annual rate of more than 9 per cent. This soon produced a rapid rate of growth of money M1. Between October and January, Money M1 rose at an annual rate of 10 per cent — and between November and January at an explosive 13 per cent.

Now it seems the Fed is furiously backtracking. The effects of the sharp fall in the monetary base will not yet show up in the money numbers — although in the latest week, ended January 28, there was a fall of \$2 billion in money M1.

The sudden switch in Fed policy has also not yet been evident in the trends of prices of the main financial assets. Bond futures continue to languish, with the March contract finishing at 73½ on Friday, about the same level as in the first week of November. The bond rally is over but there is not yet any sign that the bonds are going into a decline.

Meanwhile, the strong upward trend in stock index futures point to a continuation of the surge in stock prices. The March New York Stock Exchange futures contract reached 106.50 on Friday, confirming the surge out of the 95-100 range.

Gold and other physical commodities have still not been affected by the big rise in money.

Maxwell Newton

Debtors call for dialogue

Santo Domingo (AP) — Delegates from Latin America's 11 most debt-ridden countries meeting in the Dominican Republic's capital adopted a conciliatory tone in a declaration which called for a "political dialogue" between debtors and creditors.

The weekend statement, issued at the end of two days of discussion, appeared to indicate a shift in strategy for negotiations with banks and governments on about \$337 billion (\$303 billion) in debts.

Ministers from Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil all agreed that this meeting produced "less anxiety" than the Cartagena convective eight-months ago. These four countries owe a combined total of \$280 billion and have already concluded important arrangements for refinancing.

Also attending were economic and foreign ministers from Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The declaration of Santo Domingo opened by saying that it was "necessary" that the terms and conditions applicable to countries that have already concluded the refinancing process be extended to other nations.

● Bolivia devalued the peso by nearly 81 per cent on Saturday. The country has suffered from a 200 million interest on its debt since it halted payments of interest and principal to the banks last March. It meets its bank advisory committee in New York today. The committee will consider all options that will help us make progress, we're not disbanding anything, a banker said.

Free Nasdaq service planned for UK

By Philip Robinson

Two American securities firms plan to offer British investors the first commission-free, trading system for US shares quoted on the over-the-counter market known as Nasdaq.

Montano Securities, a Californian firm, has set up a five-man office in London and will launch the facility at a conference on Wednesday.

It will buy and sell shares initially in about half the 4,800 companies quoted on the Nasdaq system, operating through an electronic link with

Troster Securities Corporation, the largest Nasdaq market maker and part of the Wall Street firm of Spear, Leeds and Kellogg Securities.

The two firms say that through a computer link in the US, investors in Britain will get the best available price at the time they want to deal and without being charged commission.

Orders will be filled by Troster through its automatic computer execution system known as Inside. Deals take a maximum of five seconds.

Maritime fraud losses put at \$13bn a year

Losses caused by maritime fraud amounted to approximately \$13 billion (£11.8 billion) last year. The instances of vessels being scuttled for their insurance value were reduced dramatically, but more ships had been deviated from their original destination and the cargo sold elsewhere.

Figures published today by the International Maritime Bureau in London show it investigated 109 cases last year, involving fraudulent losses totalling \$263 million. Mr Eric Eiken, IMB director, said: "We reckon we only get to hear about 2 per cent of the cases."

Finals: A. & P. Appleford, Craton Lodge and Knight Group, George Dow, Manchester Ship Canal, Newmarket Co, Nottingham Manufacturing.

TOMORROW — Interims: Stonehill Holdings, T R City of London Trust, United Property Trust, Whitworth Electric.

Finals: Genbel Investments, Investors' Capital Trust, PLM AB.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Ariel Holdings, B O C Group (first quarter), Finals: Channel Islands and International Investment Trust, Crest Nicholson, Copenthorpe Handelsbank, Scottish American Investment, Securicor, Security Services.

THURSDAY — Interims: Dale Electric International, Elbfir, Imperial Group, Milbury, Old Court Reserves.

Finals: A I Industrial Products, Anglo-American Securities, Birimid Quicrete, Glasgow Stockholders Trust, Kilgill (Rubber) Development Syndicate, Scottish Agricultural Industries, Tribune Investment Trust, Trust of Property Shares, Wagon Finance, Yeoman Investment Trust.

FRIDAY — Interims: Quest Automation, Finals: Trenchwood.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS		CURRENCIES	
Friday's close and change on week		Friday's close and change on week	
FT Ind Ord	588.5 (+11.0)	£: \$1.100 (-0.014)	
FT-A All Share	822.0 (+9.25)	DM: \$3.135 (+0.04)	
FT Govt Securities	80.04 (+0.17)	SwF: \$0.775 (+0.0385)	
FT-SE 100	1295.3 (+22.7)	FFr: \$1.0300 (+0.1125)	
Bergsma	25.355	Yen: \$289.30 (+0.8)	
Datagram USM	106.08 (+0.51)	Index: 71.6 (+0.1)	
New York	1289.97 (+12.25)		
Dow Jones	1289.97 (+12.25)		
Tokyo	12809.0 (+62.04)		
Nikkei Dow	12809.0 (+62.04)		
Hong Kong	1347.88 (-8.38)		
Hang Seng	199.8 (+2.5)		
Amsterdam	199.8 (+2.5)		
Sydney: AO	772.7 (+0.8)		
Frankfurt	1162.6 (+6.0)		
Commerzbank	157.43 (+43.15)		
General	198.9 (+3.2)		
Pars-CAC	337.50 (+1.3)		
Zurich			
SKA General			
GOLD		BOARD MEETINGS	
London fixings		TODAY — Interims: Daigety, Heelamat Holdings, Manganese Bronze, Our Price, Press Tools, Priest Mariani, Profitometer.	
am \$300.60m-\$299.80			
close \$298.00-\$299.50 (\$269.25-270.75)			
New York			
Comex (last) \$300.75			

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW 158 ES (AL WATFORD STREET, LONDON, EC4A 3AA) NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY 13TH FEBRUARY 1985, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1985

ISSUE OF £1,000,000,000

11 per cent EXCHEQUER LOAN, 1990

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £97.50 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender £20.00 per cent
On Monday, 18th March 1985 Balance of purchase money
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 13TH FEBRUARY AND 12TH AUGUST

This Loan is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961, subject to the provisions of the said Act relating to the investment of the funds of the Trustee.

The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990. The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990. The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990.

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of the tender, but the deposit of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid on deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank of England be withheld until the tender's cheque has been paid. In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be required to pay to the Bank of England the amount of the tender, and the amount of the tender will be subject to the provisions of the said Act.

No allotment will be made for a less amount than £100 of the Loan. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid on deposit will, when returned, be repaid by cheque to the tenderer. The tenderer's cheque must be made payable to the order of the Bank of England, and must be accompanied by a letter of allotment, which must be accompanied by a letter of allotment, which must be accompanied by a letter of allotment.

Letters of allotment may be sent in denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4A 3AA, on or before 14th March 1985. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment.

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 18th March 1985.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4A 3AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, BT 1 8BN, at Victoria & Co. 15 Moorgate, London, EC2A 6LN, or at any office of the Bank of England in the United Kingdom.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for £200,000,000 of the above Loan, the balance of £200,000,000 has been reserved for the National Debt Commissioners for public funds under their management. The amount of and interest on the Loan will be a charge on the Public Debt Fund, in the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990. The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990. The Loan will be repaid at par on 12th February 1990.

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مَكَانُ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

Hateley still not quite as good as his Italian image implies

1-1	2-3	3-1	4-1	5-3	6-1	7-1	8-2	8-1	10-1 1/2	11-1	12-3	13-2	14-2
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32-1	25
33-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
34-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
35-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
36-1	21
37-3	20
38-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
39-1	18
40-3	17
41-3	16
42-1	15

44-1½	48-1	48-3	47-1½	48-1½	49-3	60-3	51-1	52-1	53-2	54-3	56-1
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22	12	6	9	36	24	30
27	12	6	9	34	34	30
27	9	10	8	44	36	28
25	10	8	7	41	34	28
26	9	9	8	36	34	27
26	11	5	10	37	38	27
25	11	4	10	48	46	26
24	8	9	9	34	35	23
27	7	8	13	30	41	26
25	7	6	12	23	42	23
24	7	3	14	36	46	17
25	4	9	13	32	49	17

HEAT 11. WESTERN LEAGUE, Premier Division: Liskeard 1, Frong 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE, Premier division: Fisher Welling 2, King's Lynn 1. **Crawley 2, Southern division:** Dorchester 3, Cambridge City 2, Thetford 5, Aylesford 1 and Weybridge 4.

► All other matches postponed

d a bye to the semi-finals, where defeated Peter Brabe, of Hayling and, who with Graham Cowdrey the under-24 doubles champion. At Queen's Club yesterday, Peter and Jeremy Hughes defeated Mark Greenstock and Peter Ward 15-9, 15-3, 15-3, 15-2 in the amateur doubles championship.

M. H. Jones and A. Matkinson; B. Anton
N. Harber-Jones, 5-15, 15-7, 8-15, 15-7,
4, 4-15, 15-1; M. Hooper and M. Grinith; B.
Jones and C. Sutton, 15-12, 15-2, 6-15,
15-12; P. Seestrick and R. Sutton; B. N.
Hart and F. Williams, 5-15, 15-13, 15-7,
15-12, 15-15, 15-6; M. Greenstock and
J. Field; T. Embank and D. MacDonald,
15-15, 15-6, 15-7, 15-0, 15-7, Second;
M. Jones and J. Hughes; B. Greenstock and
J. Field, 15-9, 15-4, 15-5, 15-2; Hooper and
Williams; W. Dwyer and C. Matyson, scr.

three in goal spree

By Sydney Friskin

The competitions committee of

the Hockey Association faced further problems yesterday when six of the remaining eight matches in the club championship for the Hockey Association Cup fell through because of bad weather. In the two matches played, Slough defeated Bournemouth and West Ham 7-0 on a grass pitch at Bournemouth, and on an all-weather surface at Sunderland. Pickwick beat Norton 6-2. Slough, who earned a home match against Reading in the

second round, led 3-0 at half time with goals by Barber from a short corner, Baji Flora and Maskery. After the interval Maskery scored his second goal, Barber adding more from short corners and Knott completed the tally.

Dalbir Sidhu, a Staffordshire county player, scored five goals for Pickwick, who led 4-0 at half time, onwards obtaining the sixth.

Milburn scored twice for Norton in the follow-up from short corners in

HOCKEY ASSOCIATION CUP: First round: Bournemouth and West Hants 6; Slough 7; Worster 2; Peterborough 6. Postponed matches: E. Grinstead v Hounslow; Cambridge City v Tring; Leicester Westleigh v Teddington; Soke v Southgate; Bowdon v Chesham; Edgelyton v Andover.

GAMES

tee call for

Good doping

USOC are expected to make blood doping illegal in the spring.

John Kelly Jr., 58, the brother of the late Princess Grace of Monaco, has been elected the president of the USOC for the next four years. He takes over from the former treasury secretary, William E. Simon.

Kelly, a member of the United States Olympic committee, served in

In his first speech Kelly said the USOC would "vigorously fight" drug abuses and end everything in their power to improve relations with other national committees in the aim of preventing future boycotts.

ACING

more than two seconds off Senna's time of 1 minute 3.34 seconds in a turbo Lotus. This was a second faster than his nearest rivals but still most five seconds longer than last

led Smith

PROFESSIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP: Second round: N Smith (Queen's) vs K Leaver, 10-15, 15-8, 15-8, 15-17, 4-15, 15-6; R Kelly (Melbourne) vs A Levens (unretired), 11-15, 15-10, 10-15, 15-4; Sami-Samiir & Chatterjee (Chatterjee) vs B Burke (Playing 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 67

Jones, J., 15-11, 9-6, 15-4, 15-12, 8-15,
2-6; J. Mattinson and A. Mattinson by A. Anton
N. Herbert-Jones, 5-15, 15-7, 8-15, 15-7,
4-15, 15-1; M. Hooper and M. Griffith by D.
Kane and C. Sutton, 15-12, 15-2, 8-15,
A. 15-12; P. Seestrom and R. Sutton by H.
Lund and F. Williams, 5-15, 15-13, 15-7,
12-15, 15-6; M. Greenstock and P.
Field by T. Eirikson, 15-10, D. MacDonald,
15-15, 15-6, 15-7, 15-10, 15-7;
S. Egg and J. Hughes by Greenstock and
Field, 15-9, 15-4, 15-5, 15-2; Hooper and
Anton by W. Tonger and C. Mattyson, scr.

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CRICKET

W Indies show resilience to beat fatigue and level series

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Melbourne

West Indies kept themselves in the finals of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup here yesterday, not with one of their most resolute victories but with certainly one of their most resilient. Having allowed Australia to take 271 for six from their 30 overs, West Indies passed their 30th over with a spare after a great struggle, watched by fewer people than under 40,000, than there would have been at a corresponding match a year or two ago.

Australia had surprised West Indies, and probably themselves, by winning the first of the three finals at Sydney last weekend. They were times yesterday when it looked as though, by their winning again, a third match would become unnecessary. Instead, the decider will be at Sydney tomorrow, starting after lunch and finishing under lights.

As a return of 344 runs from the day's play suggests, the Melbourne pitch, though still slow, is playing well and the Victorian anniversary tournament coming up that is good news. West Indies gained no advantage from being able to put Australia in.

Watching the match on television, most of them from Sydney, the England players must have been encouraged to see that West Indies' fast bowlers are looking a little travel worn and that the new young bowlers in the Australian side, McDermott, McCurdy and O'Donnell, are not on this showing. The fact that the West Indies' fast bowlers are looking a little travel worn and that the new young bowlers in the Australian side, McDermott, McCurdy and O'Donnell, are not on this showing.



Lawson accurate

pair of hands as you would expect of a "reformed" Australian. Kallis took a high catch very well and bowled today, also at medium pace. McCurdy, built like a rugby hooker, bowled straight and to a full length. Although not fast, he could be awkward to get away, simply by aiming as he does at the back of the stumps, as well built and with as good a

As the two sides in turn attempted to defend the huge Melbourne ground, Gower will have been reminded of how very difficult that can be. Even against Garner and Marshall, both left-handers on saving runs, the last 10 overs of Australia's innings brought 83. It was the same as the match reached its climax, with 10 overs to go, West Indies needed 78 to win and they got them, if only just, against Garner and McCurdy.

What else? Richards' romance with the Australian public seems for the moment to be over. He was booed to the wicket, as the result of a much publicized row he had with Lawson in an earlier match. Richards' dismissal was extraordinary. He played to stroke to a straight ball of full length, failing to react, as though he never saw it.

From 130 for one, West Indies slipped to 179 for five after 37 overs. O'Donnell, having just accounted for Lloyd with a high running catch. Only Logie, Dujon, and the bowlers were left to keep West Indies in the competition, and the way in which the first two did it was most impressive.

Had they had a sign, the chances are that West Indies

had been able to win the series.

had been able to win the series.

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ATHLETICS: GREAT OUTDOORS BECKONS FOR THE INDOOR GIRL



Salute from a record-breaker: Zola Budd after her victory on Saturday

Budd extending her territorial ambitions

By Pat Butcher

Zola Budd's indoor experiment is over. And it is a tribute more to her talent than to her accommodation to the conditions in this margin of the sport that she has come out of it with two Commonwealth titles.

The excellent pace judgement that she has shown on the outdoor 400-metre track went somewhat awry on the banked indoor 200-metre circuit at Cosford on Saturday. Kunning in Britain's match with West Germany, sponsored by Peugeot Talbot, Miss Budd set off in the 3,000 metres at a pace which left her three rivals far behind and which took her through the first kilometre in 2min 52.3sec. If she had maintained that pace she would have finished 10 seconds inside Mary Decker's world best of 8min 47.3sec.

But by the halfway stage an even more than usually pained expression bore out what Miss Budd later admitted: "I started to hurt on the seventh lap." Her second kilometre was seven seconds slower and the third one a further four seconds slower. And her final time of 8min 36.13sec was only 0.27 seconds inside the four-year-old Commonwealth best of Paula Fudge.

Now it is down to the serious stuff. Miss Budd, 20, has dominated the women's national cross-country championship at Birkenhead next Saturday almost as easily as she won the Seven Counties title (by 90 seconds) the previous weekend. Last year's national winner, Jane Shields (formerly Furniss), is read running in the United States. Carol Haigh

RESULTS FROM COSFORD

200m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 3.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 5.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 10.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 15.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 20.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 25.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 30.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 35.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 40.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 45.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 50.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 55.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 60.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 65.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 70.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 75.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 80.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 85.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 90.000m: 1. Z. 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S. 185.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 190.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 195.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 200.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 205.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 210.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 215.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 220.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 225.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 230.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 235.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 240.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 245.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 250.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 255.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 260.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 265.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 270.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 275.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. 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Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 935.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 940.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 945.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 950.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 955.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 960.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 965.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 970.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 975.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 980.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 985.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 990.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 995.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 1000.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 1005.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 1010.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 1015.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. S. 1020.000m: 1. Z. Budd (SA), 2. M. Klinger (FR), 3. 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